Farm, Garden and Household.

THE FORTY ACRE FARM.

I'm thinkin', wife, of neighbor Jones, that man with stalwart arm—
He lives in peace and plenty on a forty acre farm,
While men are all around us with hands and hearts a-sore,
Who own two hundred acres and still are wanting more.

His is a pretty little farm; a pretty little house;
He has a loving wife within, as quiet as a mouse;
His children play around the door—their father's life to charm—
Looking as neat and tidy as the tidy little farm.

No weeds grow in the corn fields, no thistles in his oats,
His horses show good keeping by their fine and glossy coats;
The cows within the meadow, resting 'neath the beechen shade,
Learn all their gentle manners of the gentle milking maid.

Within the field—on Saturday—he leaves no cradled grain
To be gathered on the morrow, for fear of coming rain;
He keeps the Sabbath holy—his children learn his ways—
And piety fills his barn and bin after the harvest days.

He never has a lawsuit to take him to the town,
For the very simple reason, there are no line fences down.
The bar room in the village does not have for him a charm;
And I can always find my neighbor on his forty acre farm.

His acres are but very few, so he plows them very deep;
'Tis his own hands that guide the plow—'tis his own hands that reap;
He has a place for everything, and things are in their place;
The sunshine smiles upon his fields, contentment in his face.

May we best learn a lesson, wife, from prudent neighbor Jones,
And not—for what we haven't got—give way to sighs and moans?
The rich ain't always happy, nor free from life's alarms,
But blest are they who live content, though small may be their farms.

The Best Paying Farm Crops.

One of the most common of questions put to those supposed to know, is what it is best to raise on one's farm? Here is, perhaps, a tolerably successful farmer, or there may be an editor of a highly popular and successful magazine, and to them comes the question, perhaps a score of times a year, "What shall I grow to make money fast?" It does not seem to occur to these unhappy people that if those they ask knew how to coin money they would make it themselves instead of telling others how to do it; yet this question, or the substance of it, is of continual occurrence.

Young men going to farming, or old ones for that matter, starting on the same road, might as well understand at once that a successful paper, a successful merchant, or a successful farmer, is never made to order. Rarely indeed, has any one made money in the exact way he expected to make it. There may be the general plan, and this may be carried out pretty nearly as mapped; but the filling in, the details comes after. The one who succeeds, as a general thing, is the one who has the knack of seizing on circumstances quickly as they arise, and turning them to good advantage.

Look at our most successful farmers, and who are they? We know of many men who began their farming career with five to ten thousand dollars, and these almost all made handsome fortunes. They knew of men who made money by raising grain or stock-raising, or dairying, or trucking, or fruit-culture, and they thought to do as the others did, and did—but way few who are farmers now, and of those who are the majority lost heavily at first, but had sense enough to profit by their losses, and to make up at length to gain what they paid for in dear-bought experience. The most of those who are well off, and we know of hundreds of farmers who are such, began in a very small way at first; who could not spend money in following after other people, but who had to find out step by step what they could do and do to the best advantage. They made mistakes, but paid them best, and they had to turn their best experience to the best account.

The most of these successful farmers, too, are those who fixed themselves tolerably close to one place. They may have acted with the best judgment in locating themselves; but instead of trying to mend this error, undertook to make the best of it. It is almost impossible for any man, let him be ever so experienced a farmer, to tell at the start what will be the best fitted for under an experience of two or three years; but when once that knowledge is gained, he can push this more and more every year; and it is these special superior productions which tell.

Besides all this, what is farming for, but to get for his crops, is of as much importance to him as the ability of the soil to bring them to perfection; and this market-knowledge is also a thing of growth, which one can rarely tell to another.

In brief, the successful farmer is the one who knows how to *feel his way*. To such an one it is almost impossible to tell what he should grow. He must begin carefully, and find out for himself. The best guide to all who are beginners at farming is, not to spend all their money too soon. Let no tempting speculator induce them to go heavily in debt. Always, if possible, keep some cash in reserve, and never run close on to the last dollar. Some considerable experience on that particular farm has been had.

Some will say you can never get rich on a farm, if you have no capital of any account, unless you go in debt to do it. There is a certain extent is true; but it makes all the difference whether you go in debt on a mere suspicion of success, as thousands of borrowers do, or whether you wait first until by a little hard experience you are the master what you can do.

OUR FARM PRODUCTS.

The following table gives the value and amount of farm products in the United States, as shown by the census of 1870, compared as far as practicable with the census of 1860. The crops represent respectively the growths of 1869 and 1859. It will be noticed that the Indian corn crop shows an actual decline in the decade. This was owing to the fact that whilst 1859 was an unusually good year for corn, 1869 was an exceedingly poor one. The returns of agriculture are known to make it clear that the returns upon the subject are liable to this risk. The real productive ability of the country can only be ascertained averaging several years' crops:

	1870	1860
Farm products, all.	$2,447,538,658	....
Animals slaugh'd.	$398,956 376	$213.618,692
Home manufact's.	$23,423,332	$24,546,876
Forest products..	$36 808,277	....
Mkt. g'd n prod'ts	$20,719,229	$16,991,585
Orchard products.	$47,335,189	$19,991,885
Wages paid.....	$310,286,275	....
Wheat, spring, bu	112,540,733	173,104,923
Wheat, winter, bu	175,195,893	....
Rye, bu.....	18,515,795	21,401,380
Indian, bu.....	766,944,549	838,792 742
Oats, bu.	282,107,157	178,643.105
Barley bu.....	29,768,305	15,805,898
Buckwheat, bu....	9,821,721	15,571,819
Cot'n, bls of 400 lbs	3,011,996	4,720,453
Flax., lbs.....	27,133,134	34,755,145
Hemp, tons.....	12,746	74,495
Silk cocoons, lbs...	3,937	11,944
Wool, lbs.....	100,102,357	60,264,913
Hay, tons.....	27,316,648	19,083,890
Hops, lbs.....	72,653,744	197,967,032
Tobacco, lbs.....	262,735,341	434,209,461
Sugarcane, hhds..	87,643	230,987
Sorghum, hhds....	24	....
Maple, lbs.....	28,443,645	40,120,266
Molasses,		
Cane, galls.....	6,593,332	14,963,996
Sorghum, galls..	16,050,089	6,749,122
Maple, galls....	921,057	1,597,589
Irish potatoes, us.	142,337,457	111,049,787
Sweet potatoes..	21,709,824	42,095,026
Peas and beans, bu	5,746,027	15,061,996
Beeswax, lbs.....	631,129	1,322,787
Bees' honey, lbs...	14,702,815	23,365,357
Bees. Wiuse, galls.	1,993,353	1,627,853
Seed, orchar, bu.	6,39,657	956,183
Seed, flax, bu.....	1,730,744	16,867
Seed grass, bu.....	583,188	900,040
Live stock, all....	$1,525,276,457	$1,089,329,916
Horses, No.....	7,145,370	6,249,174
Mules and asses,		
Number.	1,125,415	1,154,148
Milch cows, No..	8,935,333	8,535,735
Working oxen, No.	1,309,271	2,254,913
Other cattle, No..	13,346,417	14,779,371
Sheep, No.....	28,477,951	22,471,276
Swine, No.....	25,134,569	33,512,087
Butter, lbs.....	514,692,603	459,681,272
Cheese, lbs.....	53,492,158	103,663,927
Milk sold, galls...	235,560,599	....

BOILED LETTUCE

This is a delicious vegetable, and the *gourmets* something indescribable, resembling asparagus or seakale, and yet not quite like either. Lettuce may be simply boiled and eaten as other greens, but they can be boiled and served as *entremets*, in a variety of ways. Have ready some nea cut pieces of toast, a pale brown color; lay them on a hot dish, let each piece be of a size to hold the lettuce and one poached egg; pour over the toast a little of the water the lettuce was boiled in, if the latter be not handy, a little fresh butter should be spread on the toast previous to pouring the water from the lettuce; place on each piece of toast enough of the boiled lettuce to form a flat layer; neatly trim the edges of the vegetable, and place a poached egg on the top, or prepare some toast as above and spread over each piece a thin layer of anchovy or bloater paste, on which lay the lettuce; then season to taste. To prepare the lettuce for boiling they should be well cleaned and the top of the leaves, if they have the slightest appearance of fading, cut off; leave as much of the stalk as possible, cutting off the strong outer skin. The heads, when boiled, should be quartered lengthwise. The large cos lettuce makes the handsomest dish, but we prefer the flavor of the drumhead.

COST OF AMUSING MILCH COWS.

Harry Lewis, the eminent dairyman of Herkimer county, New York, said lately, in an address to the Board of Agriculture, that he had known a cow which uniformly gave eighteen per cent. of cream to her milk, to decrease her yield to six per cent. in the short space of twelve hours, merely from the excitement caused by the bad treatment of a brutal milker. It was not guess work, but cured, graduated cheeses, to test the matter. This shows pretty conclusively that it does not pay dairymen to allow their cows to be ill treated. And in ill treatment is to be included anything that will alarm or excite them—that driving to and from pastures, or fetching by dogs, yelling at them and threatening demonstrations by boys, etc. Civility and good nature pay, even when bestowed on cows.

CRANBERRY CULTURE.

In answer to the inquiries of S. B., we give the statement of H. T. Williams, of Del.—a gentleman who is familiar with cranberry culture along the coast. He says:—1. A good cranberry marsh must be made out of boggy, peaty land; sand must be carted upon it to the depth of six inches, and then the plants set out. The bed must also be so situated that a stream of running fresh water may be turned upon it at proper times to flood them entire, to prevent attacks of insects or frosts, and be as quickly shut off and drained. 2. The lowest cost per acre is $300 for a bed well prepared. From this upward to $600 and $1,000 per acre have often been expended. 3. The yield in bushels increases gradually, from twenty bushels the first year, up to one hundred or more in the fifth year. Average price of cranberries $3 per bushel to the producer. It requires three years' time to get a good bed well planted and in producing condition, and the income is from $80 to $200 per acre for three years after that; after the sixth year, $300 to $600 per acre.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

EXTERMINATING WEEDS.

A correspondent of the *Rural Home* writes: Annual and biennial plants, such as the daisy or the ox eye, May weed, red root, &c., are more difficult to extirpate, when they once get possession of the land, as their seeds will sometimes remain in the soil several years before germination. Careful weeding after careful cultivation, is the best way, and perhaps the only way, to clean the land where they once get possession—but in this, as in most other evils, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Farmers do not seem to realize the damage their crops suffer from these injurious weeds. If a neighbor's cattle break into their crops and trample down, the damage is perceptible, but a growth of weeds and thistles may choke and rob the plant of food and moisture, so that it cannot mature its grain, and they take little note of it. Better, oftentimes, that half the land be left unseeded, and the balance well cultivated and clear of weeds.

SWARMING BEES.

A bee-keeper gives the following plan to prevent a swarm of bees from getting far away from the hive, with the statement that after ten years' xperience he has never known it to fail once.—As soon as they show the first symptoms of swarming, stop up most of the outlets of the hive so as to force them to be a considerable time coming out. The swarm being made up in part of young bees, many of whom can not fly well, and as nothing can be done by the swarm until all are out, they fly about in the air, by prolonging their exit the feeble ones become tired, and finding their plans frustrated, they alight to re-arrange their journey. If they can leave the old hive all at once, they care very little about alighting.—*Journal of the Farm.*

THE INFLUENCE OF FOOD ON MILK.

In the report of the dairy of the Sturtevant Bros., of Massachusetts, the cows being Ayrshires, it is stated that six cows of an average age of seven years give an average yield of milk for three months as follows: June, 871 lbs.; July, 832 lbs.; August, 776 lbs. The largest yield of any one cow was produced by a cow eleven years old, in the month of July, viz 1,039. On account of limited pasturage, corn meal was fed in July and August, at the rate of two pounds per day to fourteen animals, and the effect of an omission of provender for a limited time is shown by the following statement: July 3d to 9th inclusive, meal fed to eleven cows, milk 1,649 lbs.; 9th to 14th inclusive, no meal fed, eleven cows, milk 1,613 lbs.

HORSE NOT SHEDDING HIS COAT.

P. F. B. asks, "What is the cause of a horse not shedding his coat? I have one that sheds but very little, which causes him to look very rough. He is, apparently, well and sound, is good flesh, splendid appetite, and a good farm horse." The animal's digestive organs are out of order, and he is hide-bound. Change his diet, keep warm, and give:—Powdered sassafras bark, powdered gentian, powdered salt —of each, three ounces; powdered blood root and powdered balmony—of each, two ounces; oat meal, one pound; mix, and divide into 12 equal parts, giving one part in his food night and morning.

HORSE URINE.

A correspondent asks some one to inform him how to make a liquid that will contain all the parts of horse urine and how to use it in a compost of decayed leaves and scrapings. The way to use it or to utilize it is to save the urine, and mix it with gypsum in sufficient quantity to absorb the ammonia it contains. French chemists give the following as the constituents of horse urine: Carbonate of lime, 11 parts; carbonate of soda, 9; benzoate of soda, 1; chloride of potassa, 9; urea, 7; water and mucilage, 940. Our correspondent will perceive that the best way to manufacture horse urine is to raise horses!—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

SUET PUDDING WITHOUT EGGS.

For a small family, one cup of sour milk, one-half teaspoon of soda, one cup chopped suet, one cup chopped raisins, one cup Zante currants, a pint salt; mix up stiff, like biscuit dough; roll so as to flatten out a little; lay on a plate and steam two hours. To be eaten with sweet gravy, made as follows:—One cup sugar, one-half cup butter put in a basin; pour on a pint of boiling water; set on the stove; take a tablespoonful of flour and mix in a little water, so that it will not be lumpy, and stir it into the gravy; stir till it boils; season with nutmeg or lemon extract.—MRS. F. K.

CODFISH.

Dry codfish should never be boiled, as the flesh is harder the more it is boiled. Strip up fine, then soak in cold water until quite soft, and before bringing to the table change the water, and put over the fire and just bring to a scald, and it is ready for use. After preparing dry fish in this way, turn the water off, add a small piece of butter, a little milk and flour gravy, and you have an excellent breakfast dish.

RAISING TURKEYS.

In answer to W. M. D., in *Rural New Yorker*, April 26, allow me to say that I have done well in turkey raising, by causing each one to swallow a berry of pepper, and by greasing their ears and under their wings. The latter would be one when one day old. I feed them with sour milk curd until they or four weeks old; then mix the curd with corn meal. They should be kept from the wet until three or four weeks old.

SCRATCHES REMEDIES.

D. R. Barker writes that any scratches are only an aggravated cold, and that his easy treatment which will cure itch will cure scratches. Use all care in relation to preventing the animal from catching cold, and keeping the animal clean. He says he can cure a case in three or four days with Dettis's Eye Salve.

A Mixed Marriage Case.

A peculiar case arising out of what is known as a mixed marriage has just been decided in the Chancery Court at London. A man named Andrews, a Catholic, married a Protestant wife, under the agreement, that the sons, if any should be born, should follow their father's, and the girls their mother's religion. A boy and a girl were the fruits of the marriage, and the agreement was carried out, though it does not appear whether the Protestant baptism of the girl was more than facitly allowed by the father. Just before Andrews' death he made a secret will, directing that both children should be reared as Catholics, and appointed his brother their guardian. The girl was given by her to her parents, who were Protestants, the mother having remarried, and remained with them for eight years. At the end of this time the uncle claimed custody of the child, but it was refused. The case went into Court. The decision, which was announced a few weeks ago, was, first, that the ante-nuptial agreement was not binding as a legal contract, and that the father had the right to determine the religious training of the child. The father had waived his right in the present case by not telling his wife of the provisions of his will, but the uncle also had certain rights as guardian by delaying to enforce them. The Court, would, therefore, consider the best interests of the child. The question of faith did not seem important, but the girl being well cared for in her present home, it was obviously best that she should continue there. Her custody was, therefore, given to the grandparents, and she will continue a Protestant. The decision seems to have been just and judicious from the standpoint of the Court, would have been decided in the same way had the mother been a Catholic and the father a Protestant.

Delightfully Romantic.

The marriage of George Marshall and Ellen Mayfield, which occurred at the Grand Hotel a few days since, was an event highly spiced with romance. The couple first met in the troublesome times of 1862, at a farm house, on the road between Harper's Ferry and Leesburg, when Marshall, as a Union soldier attached to a New Jersey regiment, rescued the lady from outrage at the hands of a band of rebel soldiers. After the battle of Antietam they met again, when Miss Mayfield, attended by other ladies, was ministering to the wounded upon the battlefield. In a wounded Federal, who was lying in a barn, she recognized her rescuer, and procured his removal to her father's residence, in Adams county, Pennsylvania, where she nursed him tenderly until his recovery. Marshall was subsequently assigned to duty at Point Lookout, and in time, his letters remaining unanswered, he concluded his fair friend had considered her debt of gratitude cancelled, and abandoned him for some older love. He came to California at the termination of the war, and settled in business at San Jose. A few days since his eye caught the name of "Miss Ellen Mayfield" among the list of overland passengers. Elated with hope, he lost no time in proceeding to Sacramento to meet the train there. Here, while looking at his attentions and the picture of his reveries through the long years of separation. The meeting was mutually happy, and the marriage announcement that followed shortly after, tells the remainder of the story. The disappointment had been caused by the intercepting of letters by a meddlesome person, supposed to be interested in the breaking up of the match.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

A Strange Story.

A very poor widow in Detroit lately found herself almost destitute, lacking coal and wood, and perhaps food. She was naturally discouraged, and meeting an acquaintance one day on the street complained to him concerning her case. He told her she ought to marry again, and strange to say she replied that she couldn't find a husband. The merry and practical soul with whom she was conversing proposed instantly to sell her at auction, and she laughingly consented. Whereupon he mounted a box and to a rapidly assembling crowd stated the facts—that he had known her for years, and knew her to be good and industrious; then he began the sale. Only one man in the crowd, a sad old bachelor, took the joke as a real fact. For eight dollars the disconsolate old widow was declared his, and the marriage immediately took place. They are said to make a comfortable, good-tempered, and industrious pair. But what a queer, abnormal old bachelor!

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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TERRIFIC TORNADO.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

A Town Totally Demolished.

HOUSES TORN INTO FRAGMENTS.

Miraculous Escapes of Families.

A FLOCK OF SHEEP CARRIED HALF A MILE.

The Tornado in Iowa.

WASHINGTON, IOWA, May 23.—A terrific tornado or whirlwind, accompanied with hail and rain, passed over this county, about six miles nor h of Washington, yesterday noon. It came up from the southwest, and passed out of the county a little south of Yatton. The tornado was about one half a mile in width, and tore into fragments everything that came in its course. Houses, barns, fences, trees, cattle and human beings were caught up and whirled through the air like mere toys, and then dashed to the ground with such violence as to produce ins ant death with animate beings, the houses and barns being torn to fragments and scattered for miles around, the fields being dotted with large timbers driven into the ground at an angle of ninety degrees, and the cattle were actually driven head foremost into the ground. One can scarcely conceive of the devastation, or realize the force of the tornado. Already we have heard of thirteen farm houses and many barns that were literally torn to pieces, and many others badly damaged. The school was in session at the school house, six miles north, and the tornado tore the building to pieces and carried a fourteen year old daughter of Henry Rathmel about a quarter of a mile from the school house, and when found she was mashed to a jely. Miss Smith, the teacher, and six or eight scholars were hurt—some badly. The wife of Henry Walters was killed. A Miss Gardner and a son of Abe Gibson lie at the point of death. Joseph Seek was fatally hurt. Mr. Baker was badly hurt in the back. Several of the family of F. Campbell, near Kotas, were wounded, and Mrs McCoy was seriously hurt.

A gentlemen who was near the tornado, six miles north, when it passed, reports that it was balloon-shaped, with the small end to the ground, and moved at the rate of twenty miles an hour. It commenced its fearful work near Keota, where it demolished several residences.

We next hear of it about six miles northeast, where it destroyed two or three houses, and as it passed on to the northeast it scattered to the four winds the fine residences and barns of Alex. Gibson, J. A. Babcock and J. C. Cullingham, and also leveled to the ground the dwellings of D. Caucee, F. and H. Walters, Mr. Corlinger and Mr. Kerr. The inmates of many persons were saved by their hastily getting into their cellars. Sad havoc was made of all kinds of stock.

From the description of an eye witness it is almost a miracle that anything in its track escaped alive. He says that he could see large pieces of timber hurled from the cloud, as though shot from a cannon. Hail fell that measured nine inches in diameter. Some were brought to this city, and four hours after they were picked up they were still as large as hen's eggs. The roaring of the tornado was fearful, and could have been heard easily ten miles. Six miles away it was perfectly appalling, surpassing anything we have heard, except the roar of a terrific battle.

A telegram from Keokuk last evening says that five persons were killed about three miles from that place, and one child was torn to pieces. Our reports are from only a few points on the line of the terrible destroyer, and we cannot estimate the amount of damage done, but it must be many thousand dollars.

Many more lives were lost, probably, than those reported, and no estimate can be made of the stock killed. Nothing, heretofore, so terrible and violent has ever befallen the country, and we can only contemplate its devastation with awe and wonder that so many escaped alive.

KEDLA, IOWA, May 23.—The most terrific storm ever known in this part of the State passed through here yesterday about 3 o'clock. It started, as far as heard from, ten miles southwest, in South Bolton, running in a south easterly direction to within two and one-half miles of this city, sweeping everything before it. Up to the present time there are reported four persons killed and eight are slightly hurt. Seven houses, three barns, one saw-mill and several granaries were blown down. From two to three hundred head of stock were killed. Building material, agricultural implements, including threshing machines, reapers, corn plows, planters, cultivators, &c., in every shape imaginable, are strewn the entire distance. The storm seemed to confine itself to a width of from one to four hundred yards.

It is reported that the town of Lancaster, 15 miles southwest in this county, is in ruins. As we are writing more buildings are reported blown down further southwest.

Additional Particulars.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The *Tribune's* special dispatches from Washington, Iowa, dated to-day, give full details of the terrible cyclone which swept over a portion of Washington and Keokuk counties on Thursday last. In the line of the storm everything, except here and there, a mile or two over which the whirlwind seems to have jumped, is desolate-looking. Scarcely a house, barn, sied or granary is left. They were swept away as clean as the fire wiped out the North Side of Chicago. The exact starting point of the storm is not known, but it is believed to have been in Keokuk county, probably a few miles west of Lancaster, where the town of Keota is totally demolished. It advanced in a northeasterly direction, passing north of Talyrand, about three miles south of Keota, through the German settlement called Baden, approaching the line of Washington County, where it jumped a district of about eight miles, alighting again about six miles northwest of Washington on a farm of Frank Brown. Remaining on the ground for six or eight miles, it passed up to Highland township. Leaving the earth here, it struck again in Middle township, where its force was spent and it disappeared as suddenly as it appeared.

Those who saw the commencement say they first noticed an immense black mass, which to some resembled a huge hay stack in shape, and to others a balloon with the small end towards the ground. They could not tell which it was, but as it went by they saw mud and boards flying in all directions. Houses were torn from their foundations as if they were chaff, broken and twisted into a million fragments, some of which were forced into the ground two or three feet. Cattle were lifted up, carried some distance and hurled to the earth. One heifer three years old was thrown into a ditch, head first, and when found her head and neck were buried in the mud.

It is impossible to give an adequate description of the progress of the cyclone. It moved forward so rapidly, and those who saw it approaching were so badly frightened, that they thought only of their safety. What met their view they could not avoid looking at, although fear seems to have confused their minds and rendered them unable to give a satisfactory account of it. Those who were in the midst, and escaped with broken limbs and bruised bodies, have no distinct recollection of anything except that they were lifted up, carried along with the rapidity of lightning, and landed suddenly in the mud. A few who were in their dwellings, and, as they thought, safe, found themselves sprawling on the ground. But how they got there they are unable to tell. Some sought a refuge in the cellars of their houses, and while crouching in a corner, trembling from fear, saw the building lift up and blown all away.

A reporter of the *Tribune* took a ride over the route of the hurricane this morning, and was astonished at the ruin wrought in an hour or two. The first farm visited was that of John C. Cunningham, which is about seven miles northeast of Washington. Neither barn nor house was visible. They had been torn to pieces, only a few fragments remaining, nearly all the timber having been blown away. Pieces of boards were driven into the ground to the depth of eight inches, and so tightly that they could not be pulled out. No stock was visible—horses, cows, pigs and chickens. Here and there were pigs impaled to the ground, while chickens were literally without feathers on them. Three hundred head of stock were killed outright. In the dwelling, when the tornado approached, where Mrs. McCoy, daughter of Mr. Cunningham, Mrs. Carringe and five children of the former, went into the cellar for shelter, but remained there only a short time, being lifted up and carried some distance and thrown to the ground. Mr. McCoy had his head cut and badly bruised. Mrs. Carringe was rendered insensible, but was not seriously hurt. The children were uninjured. They were found lying in a heap beside the cellar walls.

East of Cunningham, near the Highland township line, is the farm of Mr. Donaldson. His house and barn were destroyed and he himself killed. Mr. Haussett, who were with him at the time, was fatally injured and died on Friday morning. All of the latter's clothing was torn off in shreds.

North from Cunningham's is the farm of John Babcock. His residence, barns, out-houses and granaries were demolished. His family were fortunately absent; he himself escaped uninjured. The apple orchard, one of the largest in the country, is now without trees; they were torn up by the roots and hurried along. A grove of honey locusts was also carried away. Trees eighteen inches thick were snapped as easy pipe-stems be. Some of the stumps remaining look as if a saw had been used, so smooth and clean was the break.

A short distance from Mr. Canier's stood the district school house, which shared the fate of all others in the path of the cyclone. Miss Smith, the teacher, and twenty pupils were in the school house when the storm struck it, and carried it away, leaving them in the road way, with the exception of a daughter of Henry Rothwell, aged eleven, who was taken up by the wind and carried a quarter of a mile, where her mangled and nearly nude body was afterwards found. Miss Smith and six scholars were injured, several of them seriously.

One very singular thing is that the mud was blown so hard into the faces of many of the children that it cannot be washed off. Some of their faces looked as if they had been tattooed with India ink or powder.

Near the school house stood the dwelling of Henry Walters. It was blown to atoms and Mrs. Waltera instantly killed. When found, she had one of a pair of twins in her arms. The little fellow was bruised and cut, and died the following morning. The other one escaped, no one can tell how. Three other children of Mrs. Walters, who were at the school house, were seriously, and it is thought fatally injured.

One-fourth mile south of the school house is the farm of Alex. Gibson. None of the buildings are standing. His house was the finest in that part of the country. Everything about his place was the best. All his orchards are valueless. His farming implements are gone and his stock dead. Sixty fat steers, some of them weighing 1,400 pounds each, were carried off by the wind and carried twenty rods into a slough. None of the occupants of the house, seven in number, were killed, but several of them were seriously injured.

The houses of Theodore Walters, Wm. Caldwell and George Gilchrist were all demolished. At Walters' house, Mrs. Walters, the grandmother of the owner, was fatally injured by a flying board. A man named Baker was driving a team of mules, attached to a wagon, along the road, and observing the cloud coming, jumped from his wagon and took shelter alongside a hedge fence. The wind struck him and the team with full force and carried the man, mules and wagon into an adjacent field. Baker says he went through the air like lightning for about a quarter of a mile.

The cyclone came within twenty feet of Jas. K Marbourg's house, but did it no injury. His corn cribs and outhouses were demolished, the wind passing between the house and barn, scarcely touching the latter.

The next farm was that of Daniel Canler. Here was the same desolation as at the other places, only less building material was observable. Of the houses and sheds not a vestige was left. Mr. and Mrs. Canier, and Alex. Gibson, a neighbor, were in the house and sought shelter in the cellar and escaped with slight injuries.

There was very little hail in Washington, but specimens were exhibited here which were brought from beyond Keota and Lancaster. One piece weighed seven ounces and was nine inches in circumference. Several pieces still larger than this are said to have been picked up.

Among the miraculous stories related is that of a flock of sheep, one hundred and fifty in number, when the cyclone approached. Instinctively the poor animals huddled together, as if for mutual protection. They were then swooped down upon them and bore them into the air, where, as an eye witness says, they looked like a flock of immense birds, whirling around and around. They were thus swept along a distance of half a mile, when they were struck, with all but forty of them mangled and torn actually into fragments and scattered along the path of the storm.

Very little definite information has been received as to the extent of the damage to property and loss of life in Keokuk county, but it is known that five persons—Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Endiedinger and child, a child of Peter Marsh, and a child of Michael Tuft—were killed and ten others, adults and children, injured. The aggregate loss of property is variously estimated at from one hundred thousand to two hundred dollars, but probably eighty thousand will cover the losses.

The Storm in Illinois.

PRAIRIE CITY, ILL., May 23.—A fearful tornado passed one and a half miles north of this place yesterday about 5:40 P. M., the extent of which is not yet known here, though we have heard from it ten to fifteen miles east and west. The storm traveled eastward, sweeping in with it half a mile in width, blowing down houses, barns, fences, and telegraph lines, killing and injuring several persons. A number of horses were killed and some injured. The following are a few of the casualties: Vandervoort's house destroyed, loss of about fourteen killed. Joel Nichols, house and barn destroyed. Eight persons were in the house. One child has a leg broken and is not expected to live. The others were more or less injured. Mr. Cartright's house and barn destroyed. Mr. Clayton has an arm broken and one child killed. Charles Perry's house was destroyed and Mrs. Perry is not expected to survive her injuries. Andrew Mulholland, house destroyed. His wife and child has a leg broken. Brinkmeyer's house was destroyed. No one was in the house but himself. He was badly hurt.

An idea of the fierceness of the storm can be gained from the fact that it carried nearly fifteen rods, and even moved heavy stones some distance from the top of cellar walls.

Matrimonial Noose in England.

That awful and mysterious personage, the Register General, has been taking the British public into his confidence on the score of marrying and giving in marriage. In the hard, matter-of-fact, statistical style in which he is content a master he tells how couples, more or less devoted, took upon themselves the vows of wedlock, what were their respective ages, and whether they were blessed in their union married. Some of the information thus officially accorded has about it a touch of comedy, as when it is affirmed that in 1870 no fewer than eleven octogenarian British youths took unto themselves wives, and that of their choice in wedding, with one exception—a dame of 80—fair damsels of from 30 to 35 summers. Again a respectable old gentleman of 60 is written down the husband of a girl in her fifteenth year, while a bridegroom named Just-turned-just-of-full-age is noticed as having given heart and hand to a semi patriarch 75 years of age. Of widows, too, frequent is the mention and numerous are the remarriages; while of girls, "not more than 16 years old," 2,000 are set down for 1870 alone promised to "love, honor, and obey." A feature of special interest in the statistics is the indirect proof which they afford of the practical genius of the English people. The rise in the price of butcher's meat and the enhanced value of coal had each a depressing effect on the marriage rate, while the failure of Overend, Gurney & Co., in 1866, and the panic which ensued, caused a great diminution in the year's matrimonial alliances. A reaction was observable until 1870, when the marriage roll recovered its nominal proportions. Another fact, on which Mr. Mail would do well to ponder, is that of a total of 8,159,418 marriages registered in 1870, no fewer than 137,985 were solemnized according to the rites of the Church of England.

Decay of the English Nobility.

The rapid decay of the English nobility is remarkable. Since Mr. Gladstone became Minister, in 1868, he has added to the list of hereditary Peerages no less than 30, of whom two have already become extinct. The persons elevated by him to the Peerage were eminent Judges, distinguished diplomats, and officers who had long and honorably served in the civil service. In 1830, the House of Lords contained 593 Peers; since then 218 have been added, and of these latter creations, only 193 now exist. The present nobility consists of Peerages created as follows: In the reigns of the Plantagenets, 51; in those of the Tudors, 19; of the Stuarts, 46; of George I. and II., 26; of George III., 131; of George IV., 43; of William IV., 41; and of Queen Victoria, 89. Total, 401. The number of Peerages created during this extended period of time was largest in the reign of George IV., there were no less than 400 Peerages created, of which 279 have become extinct. The extinction of these hereditary titles is the more remarkable because the honors cannot be resigned, and can only be given by a failure of succession. It should, however, be explained that Peerages are sometimes created only for the life of the first Peer, and others with succession only to heirs male. Nevertheless, the extinction of such a large number of England is extraordinary enough to attract general attention and comment in Europe.

Young Women Tourists.

On the 24 of July a party of young women start for Europe under the guidance of a most competent conductor. They will see exactly the grand tour, one that combines so many of its essentials that the difference is small. They propose to reach Queenstown on the 12th, and visit all the beautiful places in Ireland. Then cross over to Scotland, and "do" that country and England thoroughly. Belgium is next on their list, and they will reach Vienna in October in time to see something of the great Exposition. The winter will be principally passed in Italy, the exception of Christmas and Easter at Naples, and the carnival and that of Easter at Rome, where they will remain till the second week in April. Two months will be spent in Switzerland and five weeks in Paris, and they will sail from Liverpool for home on the 1st of about the 1st of October. The entire period of absence will be something over fifteen months, and during all this time the young people will be employed in acquiring the languages of three of the countries through which they pass—French, Italian, and German—and in prosecuting other studies to which their tastes incline. The expenses of the expedition proper will not be over $2,800 in gold, and it will be under the charge of Miss E. P. Ingram, who has passed much of her life abroad.

Postal Cards.

The French have many a joke at their postal card system that is lost here. Even *Punch* immortalized that young man who delayed his bread-and-butter letter for months by writing notes at his boarding house from his friend Prince Albert, which the landlady religiously read. Here is a joke from Paris on that German, the concierge. Mr. Prudhomme enters his house, and asks the concierge, "Any letters?" "Oh yes, monsieur," answers the concierge contemptuously, handing him two postal cards, *but they are not VERY interesting.*" Another gallant enters, and hands the concierge a card on which is written, in a feminine hand, "I will wait for you at 8 o'clock at the opera." The concierge gravely remarked: "You have but little time." It reminds one of that old joke of Swift's. He sent a letter by an inquisitive servant. He wrote as a postscript, "N. B. You may send a verbal answer by the bearer, as he is a careful man, and will be sure to read this letter before he delivers it." It would have been a study to have seen that man's face when he came to those lines.

AN extraordinary waste of canine sagacity is shown in a story told by a newspaper in Canada, N. H. The dog in question is owned by a butcher. A shoat was being driven to the slaughter-house the other day, but took to a pond, and could not be persuaded to come out. The dilemma was pointed out to the dog, which went round piggy and drove him out on the other side, after pulling him once from under some logs, where the current had drawn him. But discovering that he had him on the wrong side, the dog took the porker by the ear and dragged him to the water, and ferried him safely to the spot where he was wanted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Kansas.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

It is a good while since I sent you a letter, but I refrained because our affairs politically were in such a condition that the world heard more from us than we cared that they should hear. We are very quiet now, and live in hope that we shall not again have occasion to blush for our Senators in Congress. Our three Representatives are all right. Occasionally we have rumors that Mr. Pomeroy is working to get into Caldwell's vacated seat, but nobody here believes them. He is finished, politically, and is serving the State better now than he ever did before, in his capacity of President of the "King's Bridge Building company," at Topeka. That company does a large business in the erection of iron bridges of the best kind. They are putting up a rolling mill at Topeka, to be used mainly in the re-rolling of rails.

The work of building a dam across the Kansas river at Lawrence, to create a great water power, is progressing vigorously. This river is an excellent stream for that purpose, as the flow of water in the driest seasons is large, and each freshets as come frequently in your rivers are unknown. I think the water in the Kansas —or Kaw, as it is more commonly called here—is largely maintained by innumerable little springs, which issue from the base of its sandy banks. A large amount of machinery of various kinds can be operated by the power thus created. Lawrence is likely soon to become an important manufacturing city; and as it already has direct railroad connection with Texas and the Gulf, and of course with an extensive cotton growing region; with Colorado and all the Rocky Mountain country; with Nebraska and Dakota on the north, and of course with all the East, I see nothing to prevent its becoming an important manufacturing and commercial centre.

This State is so far from the Atlantic seaboard, that it will be compelled to become self-sustaining, and this enterprise at Lawrence is a step in the right direction. We have water power, and we have coal, and there are no towns in the Union where manufacturing populations could be more fully or cheaply supplied. All that is lacking is adequate capital.

Nothing can exceed the richness and beauty of our wheat fields this spring. The average per acre will be very large. The farmers are busy getting in their corn crops; but frequent rains, which are good for wheat, oats, grass, &c., impede their work somewhat. Our farmers are this year sowing considerable flax, mainly for the seed, and several oil mills are to be established. Some are sowing hemp, which grows admirably here, and some are planting tobacco.

Kansas could grow potatoes enough to supply millions of people; but there is only market enough for a very limited quantity. Our sweet potatoes in quality and yield are not excelled anywhere. If there was a home market they would pay better than corn at twenty cents a bushel. Grapes, finer than any found in the East, can be grown almost as cheaply as melons.

Farming is at present overdone in Kansas. What we need are people who are able to do something else than till the soil, and who will purchase and consume our products. It is certain that our trade with Colorado is becoming important, and will increase more and more; but with the present railroad rates it leaves but an unsatisfactory profit to the producer. What Kansas needs is a home market and a greater diversity of industries.

J. C.

From Colorado

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

BRECKENRIDGE, SUMMIT COUNTY, COLORADO, APRIL 24th, 1873.

In a previous letter I g

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.—NO. 129.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

BOSTON.

Another Destructive Conflagration.

LOSS ABOUT $1,000,000.

Partial List of the Sufferers.

The Starting Point of the Fire.

BOSTON, May 30, 9:35 A. M.—A fire broke out about eight o'clock this morning. When discovered the fire was on the upper floor of Holey, Morse & Co.'s warehouse, and among the workshops, and the flames were issuing from the roof. The piles were of light material, packed away, and were like so much tinder, and before an alarm could be given, great volumes of flame were rolling up fifty feet into the air, and clouds of smoke rising. The heat was intense, and in twenty minutes the upper stories of the building, from the front to the rear, two hundred feet deep, was a mass of flames.

The Flames Spreading.

The fire worked backed into the stable of George F. Bonney on Bumstead Place, which runs out of Boylstone street, near Washington street, and destroyed it eventually. The walls of the immense edifice fell in and crushed to atoms the extensive gallery of Jourdain with all the stock beneath it.

On the opposite corner of Fayette court the flames soon spread to another great building, and that was also destroyed, including Nos. 403, 405 and 409 Washington street. The premises were occupied by Rhodes, Ripley & Co., clothing; J. W. Breckett, pianos; George Foster, hats; F. F. Libby, dry goods, and George F. White, millinery.

The flames crossed Washington street, and Chickering's splendid granite building with its immense front, and the Globe Theatre, were soon in ruins. The fire also caught the steeple of the Presbyterian church, corner Beach street and Harrion avenue.

It continued its course southerly from the place of origin. The fire soon attacked the International Hotel, G. A. Richard, proprietor, No. 415 Washington street, and it fell an easy prey.

The flames were irresistible. The next building to fall its victim was a large four-story stone front edifice, occupied by Kelley's billiard rooms, No. 419, George Thomson & Co., tailors, No. 421, and Montgomery & Co., confectionery store, No. 423.

The Destruction.

It is impossible to give now all the losses by the fire to-day, but it can be said that Washington street, on the west side, from Avery street to Boylston street, is nearly quite de stroyed. On the other side, from Hayward Place to Esset street, little is left to show what existed there at eight o'clock this morning.

The Losses.

Benjamin Cushing, of the Board of Assessors, estimated the loss by the fire at one million dollars. The following is a list of the buildings either totally or partially destroyed, their valuation, and names of the owners:

Washington street, west side—Nos. 389 to 395, owned by Seth Urner and W. C. Murdock, trustees, $20,000; Nos. 397 to 401, owned by John Boessle, $15,000; Nos. 403 to 409 inclusive, owned by Jas. Parker, $80 000; No. 411, owned by the Massachusetts Baptist Convention, $35,000; Nos. 413 to 417 inclusive, owned by Gardner & Brewer, $25,000; Nos. 419 to 423, owned by B. T. Hayes, $25,000; Nos. 425 to 427, John F. Brown, $30,000; Nos. 429 and 431, owners Mary Boyleston's heirs, $16,000.

Washington street, east side—No. 354, Chickering building, James Paul, $80,000; No. 360, being the Globe Theatre, Trustees, $8,000; Nos. 362 and 364, Globe Theatre, Arthur Chenev, $50,000; Nos. 360 and 368 A. Charles Baldwin, $80,000; Nos. 370 to 374 Interchange, Arlington Hall, owner, H. H. Hollis Honeywell, $25,000.

Boyleston street, north side.—Nos. 15 and 17, owner Frances Rupp's heirs, $11,000; Nos. 19 and 21, owner G. Gould, $17,000.

Bumstead court—Alvan Dexter's heirs, stable, $15,000; Chas. Marcn, stable, $4,000; Michael Hayden, dwelling, $1,000.

Essex street, north side.—Nos. 16 to 24 inclusive, owner Peleg W. Chandler, $16,000; Nos. 26 and 28, Allerton T. Brown, $15,000; Nos. 32 and 34, Chas. Baldwin, $22,000; Nos. 36 and 38, Asa P. Morse, $8,000; Nos. 40 and 42, A. Charles Baldwin, $15,000; Nos. 46 and 48, dwellings of John Fisk's heirs, $4,000.

The loss in buildings destroyed, at the Assessor's valuation, foots up $569,500. Deducting twenty per cent. as salvage on building materials, the actual loss in real estate is $455,600.

The loss of H. E. Hibbert, Professor of Bryant & Stratton's College, is $10,000; insured by the Central Mutual Company of Worcester.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has lost fifteen wires by fire, and communication is interrupted.

The Freeman's National Bank has not opened their vault to-day, and they have reason to believe that all their securities are saved.

G. A. R. Post Forced to Move.

While the fire was burning, members of the E. W. Kinsley Post of the Grand Army of the Republic were assembling at their headquarters in the third story front of the Globe Theatre building, preparatory to the observance of Decoration Day. It was soon discovered that the attention of the members had better be devoted to moving out, and work was begun. The post had a great quantity of valuable property, much of which was saved, including valuable portraits, regalia, belts, and some books and papers. The heavy cases of books and blanks of the headquarters of the department of Massachusetts, and of the department of the United States, could not be got out, but were forced open and the record books and a few other valuables removed. A large amount of valuable books and blanks, however, was lost.

The Globe Theatre company saved nearly all their wardrobes.

The Military in Service.

At a quarter past ten Companies I and K of the Ninth Regiment, who were in procession for Decoration parade at South Boston, left the line and proceeded to the scene of the conflagration, and did good service in keeping back the crowd so that the firemen could work. About the same time a company of marines from the Charlestown navy yard drawing a hose carriage appeared, and were greeted with cheers.

Visitors from Abroad.

The day being a holiday, the report of the fire telegraphed to surrounding towns brought thousands of persons to the city. Every train inward bound was crowded with anxious business men and sensation seekers. There could not have been less than one hundred thousand persons near the scene of the fire when it was at its height.

NEW YORK.

The Beecher-Tilton-Bowen Affair Settled—The Covenant Made Public—Apologies on All Sides.

NEW YORK, May 30, 1873.

The custodian of the covenant entered into on the second day of April, 1872, by Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Tilton and Henry C. Bowen, makes that instrument public this morning, assigning as a reason therefor the fact that Bowen has of late repeatedly declared that he had never disavowed his charges against Mr. Beecher, but that he yet insisted upon their truth. The disavowal, to which is attached the signatures of the above named, opens thus:

"We three men, earnestly desiring to remove all causes of offence existing between us, real or fancied, and to make Christian reparation for injuries done, or supposed to be done, and to efface the disturbed past, and to provide concord, good will and love for the future, do declare and covenant."

Henry C. Bowen then disavows all the charges and imputations attributed to him, as made by him, against Mr. Beecher, and declares, without reserve, that he knows nothing which should prevent him from extending to Mr. Beecher his most cordial friendship, confidence and Christian fellowship, regretting sincerely that he had ever made any imputations, charges, or inuendoes unfavorable to the Christian character of Mr. Beecher, and promising never in the future to recur to them by word or deed.

Theodore Tilton avows that he will never again repeat by word of mouth or otherwise any of the charges, imputations or inuendoes contained in his letter to Bowen, in which the latter is cited as the author of said allegations, &c., against the moral and Christian character of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Beecher, on his part, puts the fact forever out of sight and memory, and says: "I deeply regret the causes of suspicion, jealousy and estrangement which have come between us. It is a joy to me to have my old regard for Henry C. Bowen and Theodore Tilton restored, and happiness to me to resume the old relations of love, respect and reliance to each and both of them. If I have said anything injurious to the reputation of either, or have detracted from their standing and fame as Christian gentlemen and members of my church, I revoke it and will heartily covenant to repair and reinstate them to the extent of my power."

The custodian of the c venant says the public can now understand the brave silence which the great preacher has kept under the protracted storm of slander. He had covenanted to bury the past, and to maintain peace and brotherhood. The document is given to the world to stop and convict the principal offenders against truth and public decency and the rights of reputation.

REMEMBERING THE DEAD.

Memorial Day Services.

Yesterday's Exercises in Honor of the Fallen Brave—Strewing the Graves in the Silent Cities of the Dead—The Observances in Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and the South Side—The Military Display—Last Night at the Academy of Music—A Full Account of the Entire Proceedings.

Yesterday throughout the entire Northland and in the sunny South, the beautiful and appropriate custom of strewing flowers upon the graves of the soldier dead was observed. Those who died to save and those who fell in endeavors to destroy the Union were alike honored with floral offerings. Their tombstones were decorated with evergreens and garlands, signifying that though a decade has passed since their lives were laid down for country and home, and their bodies have long since returned to mother earth, they are not forgotten and never will be. The memory of them is as fresh and dear to-day as was strong the love of mother and sister when long years ago father and son went forth with brave hearts, and banners gaily streaming, and drums loudly beating, in response to Lincoln's call, to dare and do and die. The thousands of unknown and unmarked graves that are on the hill sides and in the valleys of the North and South can only be decorated by the wind and nature carelessly strewing the blossoms on the mounds and causing the May flowers to spring up and grow there too. The unknown soldiers whose graves are wept damp by the clouds that hang around the summit of Lookout Mountain, are remembered, although the love still felt for them cannot be manifested. So it is with those who sleep in the swamps of the James river and the Chickahominy, beneath the dark pines of the south, in the valley of the Mississippi and on the plains of the west. They never returned, and loving hands cannot do them the honor that affectionate hearts would prompt.

In our own county of Allegheny there are many vacant places in family circles, and to a certain extent time has worn the edge off the sorrow at first so deep and bitter at the loss of the missing one, but at each annual recurrence of Memorial Day the opportunity is improved, to show that, although lost to sight, they are still cherished in memory. The bright, fresh flowers so plentifully strewn yesterday on scattered graves in our silent cities of the dead, attested the interest taken by the public in Decoration Day. It was manifested, too, in a hundred other ways. The fluttering flags on every hand, the prettily bedecked and handsomely festooned houses, the deserted and silent manufactories and workshops, all gave evidence of it. Certain it is that nowhere else was Memorial Day better observed than in Pittsburgh and vicinity. Yesterday morning dawned bright and beautiful. Hardly a cloud obscured the sky, and a light pleasant breeze stirred throughout the entire day. Banners were quite profusely displayed, and the dwellings on a great many of the streets were ornamented very beautifully with festoons and appropriate devices and mottoes. A flag floated from the Custom House, but not a single bright thing relieved the gloomy appearance of Municipal Hall. From early morning until noonday the streets were thronged with people to see the processions and participate in the exercises. Business was generally suspended both in Pittsburgh and on the North Side.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

As announced by the programme, at nine o'clock promptly from Monument Hill a salute of one hundred guns was fired by a detachment of soldiers from the Arsenal, under the command of Major Beebe. From the corner of Marion and Ridge avenues, the procession then began to march in the following order:

P. Colier Brass Band.

Chief Marshal, Gen. W. A. Blakely, attended by the following named gentlemen as Aids:

Adjutant General B. C. Christy; Chief of Staff, Dr. D. W. Briggs; Aids, Dr. W. S. Hatrow, Wm. Fausnaught, G. W. Snead, John P. Thorn, Andrew Taggart, John Ogden, J. H. Stevenson, James Lowry, Dr. W. Huselton, William Carson, Colonel Shaunberger.

Detachment of Allegheny City Police.

Mayor Callow and a portion of City Councils.

The Veteran Battalion and Civic Societies.

Carriages with Speaker and Chaplain.

Carriages with Crippled Soldiers.

Sheridan Post, with honorably discharged Soldiers and carriages with Citizens.

The procession moved over the following route: Up Marion avenue to West Ohio street, along West Ohio street to Federal, up Federal to North avenue, along North avenue to Palo Alto street, up Palo Alto to Taylor avenue, along Taylor avenue to Irwin avenue, up Irwin avenue to Pennsylvania avenue, along Pennsylvania Avenue to Fremont street, up Fremont street to Uniondale cemetery.

The Second and Third Ward school children under the charge of Col. D. L. Smith had gone to the cemetery before the procession and as the latter entered it they formed a circle around the speakers stand, and the soldiers marched around them preceded by the A. P. Callow band playing a dirge. The "Grand Army hymn" was then sung by the children, accompanied by an organ, at which Mr. A. C. Carr presided. After an eloquent prayer by Rev. I. N. Baird, the scholars led by Professor McClab then rendered, in very good style, "Let the dead, brave and true heroes rest."

When the song was concluded, Gen. W. A. Blakely came forward and introduced Hon. F. H. Collier, who delivered an address that was short, but which made up in quality, being of an eloquent pathetic style that elicited the closest attention.

When he concluded, Captain Cornelius led in a song entitled, "Our Dead Comrades," after which W. D. Moore read an original ode entitled, "Our Fallen Heroes."

Captain W. W. Tyson commander of Sheridan Post, delivered a speech, when the doxology was sung, the benediction said, and the entire crowd dispersed among the graves in search of the different portraits, regalia, belts, and some books and papers. The heavy cases of books and blanks of the headquarters of the department of Massachusetts, and of the department of the United States, could not be got out, but were forced open and the record books and a few other valuables removed. A large amount of valuable books and blanks, however, was lost.

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The same formula of the G. A. R., as in the other cemeteries, was gone through with, after which the children sang, assisted by a selected choir, the ode "Blessed are the Martyred Dead" to the tune of "Old Hundred." The band played a dirge, the children sang, and Rev. L. McGuire delivered an address in English and Rev. J. K. Melhorn an address in German. The balance of the programme was then gone through with, and after singing the doxology and receiving the benediction, the soldiers' graves were appropriately decorated. Herbergers and Concord graveyards were then visited and the same appropriate exercises as at other cemeteries were carried out, after which the graves of the soldiers received the honored floral attention. This concluded the ceremonies on the South Side.

IN THE CITY.

Here in the old city, by Posts Nos. 2 and 117, G. A. R., great preparations had been made, no keys had been contributed with a lavish hand, though the season had been backward. As an evidence of the liberality in this regard, we might mention that William Neeb, Esq., of the *Freiheits Freund*, contributed an entire two horse wagon load of flowers, sufficient to decorate the entire list of unknown graves in Allegheny Cemetery. Next came the Franklin School which responded most liberally, the Moorhead School and others we have not the limit to enumerate. Suffice it to say, however, that responses came freely from all sides, and perhaps none contributed more liberally in time and money than Col. J. Stewart, Capt. John R. Hunter, Capt. W. W. Tyson, Col. Norman M. Smith, Gen. Wm. Blakely, Gen. J. R. Sweitzer, and individual members of the G. A. R. and the County Executive Committee. It is through their indefatigable energy, with the aid of a generous public, that tee affair has been brought to such a complete success to point of a genuine and proper observance of a holiday, that should be sacred in memory to every man, woman and child that loves the nation, that these tried and noble martyrs died to save.

Post 117, before they proceeded on their mission of love in the morning, presented their commander, Colonel N. M. Smith, with an elegant gold badge of the G. A. R., inscribed with the number of the Post, 117, in blue enamel, and the appropriate words, "Reward of Merit." The Post assembled at precisely half past twelve and proceeded to St. Mary's cemetery comprising the Allegheny cemetery and then after brief and appropriate ceremonies proceeded to decorate graves of "those who sleep in the valley." After this they proceeded to General Hays' monument on the hill in Allegheny cemetery and appropriately decorated it, with wreaths and flowers and awaited the coming of Post 3.

Shortly after two o'clock the procession was formed near the monument as follows:

St. Cecelia Band.

Chaplain and orator of the day Rev. S. R. Frazier.

General J. B. Sweitzer, Post Commander and staff.

Members of the Press.

Members of Post 3, G. A. R.

East Liberty Band.

East Liberty Lodge, U. O. M.

Post 117.

The procession proceeded to the flat, where a square was formed around the graves of unknown soldiers, and the ceremonies of the day commenced with a dirge by the St. Cecelia Band.

General J. B. Sweitzer then stepped forward and made a brief address, which concluded as follows:

"As thus we scatter earth's fairest emblems, life's fitting symbols, upon our comrade's graves, as stalwart men, and gentle women, and little children bedeck the soldier's graves with flowers, and bedew them with the very tears the world shall know that the humblest of our slain comrades has a crown of remembrance, brighter and more enduring than the diadem of kings."

The St. Cecelia Band then played another dirge, when Rev. S. M. Stuckenburg offered up an appropriate prayer, invoking God's blessing upon the nation and the people, and invoking a guidance by Infinite Power in the future.

Another dirge was then played by the band, when comrade J. Stewart stepped forward with a bunch of flowers, and made the following brief address:

In memory of the honored and heroic dead, whose remains here and shelter and repose, I deposit these flowers on this grave, thinking not of the crowned conqueror, pollers or ranks of the comrades sleeping below, knowing only they were patriots, who bravely served where duty called. May the lesson of purity, which these flowers symbolize, rest in our hearts and incite in us the feelings of patriotism which our comrades showed in life and exemplified in death."

Comrade J. H. Grayson then stepped forward and spoke as follows:

In honor of our comrades slain in freedom's battle, yielding up their life in prison pens, dying in hospitals from wounds or disease, who now sleep in graves far away and unknown, I strew these flowers upon this grave. These beautiful flowers will fade, the green mounds will be leveled with the plain, the historic streams by which our comrades fought will be dry, the battlements where they bled will be washed to the sea, ere the story of their valor dies out, or the result of their heroism ceases to effect mankind.

Comrade R. C. Hazlett also made the following brief address:

Death comes to all of us; none shall evade its relentless mandate. The highest potentate and the humblest toiler must at last take their pitiers in the town of the earth, and it becomes us all to be ready for the messenger whose summons we must obey.

Our comrades, whose graves are scattered all over the land, wherever our armies marched or fought—who calmly sleep beneath the waters until the seas give up their dead, or in the quiet hamlet where the sound of the battle call was never heard, called with the response of duty, the noblest of duties, the defense of their country and the upholding of its starry banner.

Rev. J. M. Stuckenberg being then followed in an address as given below:

Out of His infinite mercy, the Father, without whose knowledge not even a sparrow falls to the ground, has been pleased to move from us our comrades. May the examples of their actions and the lessons of their sacrifice remain with us, and constantly teach us that next to the duty we owe to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, unselfish patriotism and manly devotion to the country of our birth and protection is one of the highest attributes and surest signs of that true nobility which raises men to be a little lower than the angels, and binds upon the brow the indefaceable mark of the hero. May the wisdom from on high shine into the hearts of our rulers and so direct all their actions, that the voice of the people may honor them, as to-day it honors the lowly bed of the country's defenders; and from this silent city of the dead may we carry to our homes, and prove by our actions the determination to be true to the charges left upon the nation's gratitude, "to care for him who has borne the battle," and for the widow and orphans of him who has fallen. In remembrance, then, of the holy cause for which our comrades gave the full measure of their devotion, I now place these white flowers upon this grave.

After this the St. Cecelia Band played a dirge, when Rev. S. R. Frazier stepped forward and delivered an eloquent and appropriate address, alluding to the solemnity of the occasion, he said the sorrows that are mingled over the soldier's graves will ever stand as a standing shield, that the nation in the future will be as well defended, as it has been in the past. The peace that has been brought at so much cost of valuable life, literally battering the nation, as if on fire, he hoped would be permanent the lasting. The homage that we offer at the shrine of patriotism will grow year by year, and our children will love to commemorate the 30th day of May.

After singing the doxology by all present Rev. Mr. Stuckenburg delivered the benediction.

The graves were then decorated and none were forgotten.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Decoration day ended in fine style. The Academy of Music was crowded last night almost from pit to dome. As soon as the doors of the hall were thrown open the crowd began to pour in, and the flow of humanity kept up unceasingly until the building would hold no more. The orchestra circle and parquette chairs were occupied almost entirely by ladies, there being but few gentlemen on the first floor. The Great Western Band entertained the audience with some fine musical selections, until the speaking commenced. The excellent style in which the music was rendered brought forth rounds of applause. The patriotic airs that were played stirred the blood in the veins of the old soldiers and made it bound with that martial ardor which induced them long ago to imperil their lives on the field of battle. How many brave boys who went out ten years ago, their feet keeping time to martial music, returned not again to be crowned with the laurel wreath of victory? They are numbered by tens of thousands, and they sleep upon every battle field of the rebellion. How many of the soldiers gathered last night in the Academy of Music thought of their noble comrades and wished them present? Not one but whose memory carried him back to the many battles in which he participated, and to the time when one by one his brothers fell beside him in the conflict, and the wish would come that he might again see their manly faces, grasp their friendly hands and listen to the old familiar tones, that could ring out so loud and clear above the din and noise of battle. But they are gone and no wish can bring them back.

The stage at the Academy of Music was not by any means gorgeously decorated. It presented a very plain and neat appearance. From each side was suspended flags and guidons bearing battle field inscriptions, and in front stood the speakers stand draped in mourning, and ornamented with flowers. In the rear was a company of little girls and young ladies, neatly andprettily dressed, who were to sing under the direction of Professor McCabe. Shortly after eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by General J. R. Sweitzer, who announced a list of officers, which was published a few days ago, Captain Charles W. Batchelor being called upon. Captain Batchelor took his position, having been called from the city, on motion of Colonel John H. Stewart, Mr. Sweitzer was unanimously elected chairman, and took his seat amid applause. After an eloquent prayer, which was listened to in the deepest silence, from Rev. J. W. F. Stuckenburg, a song entitled "They Sleep in the Valley," was given by Prof. McCabe's choir in good style and brought forth enthusiastic applause. An ode, written by Henry A. Lavely, was then read by himself, at the conclusion of which the President introduced Hon. H. B. Swoope as the orator of the evening. Mr. Swoope came forward from one of the private boxes, and was greeted by the audience in a manner that ought to make any man's blood tingle with pride. He spoke for about half an hour, and when he finished and retired from the stage, it appeared for a moment as though nothing would satisfy the audience but a repetition of the speech.

After quietness had been restored, the hymn "America" was sung by the class of ladies, and Col. Stewart said that as a representative of the Grand Army of the Republic he desired to return thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh, the South Side and Allegheny City for the efficient assistance rendered them in suitably honoring the memory of our dead soldiers. He made a motion to that effect, which was seconded and unanimously carried.

The benediction was pronounced by Dr. Preston, the assemblage dispersed, and the last exercises of Memorial Day were over.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

As previously announced, the military parade of the Eighteenth Divison, National Guard, of this city, took place yesterday as a part of the exercises of Memorial Day. The review in front of the Monongahela House occurred about eleven o'clock and was witnessed by an immense crowd on the sidewalks of Smithfield and Water streets. After the division review was over the Fourteenth regiment Zouaves was presented with a beautiful stand of colors by General Pearson on behalf of the State. It is a standard flag with the coat of arms of Pennsylvania in the azure and between the stripes inscribed in handsome gilt letters are the words "Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. P." The band played the "Star Spangled Banner" as the conclusion of General Pearson's address, after which James H. Kerr, Esq., came forward and in a short but appropriate address received the flag on behalf of Colonel Hill. The banner was given into the hands of the color bearers, and the procession started over the route previously designated.

The Duquesne Greys presented a magnificent appearance, having turned out two hundred and eleven strong. Going down Fifth avenue they marched sixteen abreast, and the display was so fine that it evoked expressions of admiration on all sides. The following companies were out on parade: Company A, Capt. Reed; Company B, Capt. Brown; Company C, Captain Fulwood; Company D, Lieut. Guthrie; Company F, Capt. Aul.

The following officers were in command of the division:

Major General A. L. Pearson, commanding.

Adjutant General G. Miller; Quartermaster, George Murphy; Surgeon, D. Daly; Aids, J. D. Ramsey, James Woodwell, Captain Gallisaith.

The Fourteenth regiment included six companies, with a full staff, as follows: Col. Commanding, W. W. Hill; Lieut. Col. Long, Major Van Buskirk, Surgeon Dr. Arthur, Adj. Gen. Smith.

The following companies and officers were out:

Company A, Heath Zouaves, with regimental colors, Captain J. B. Moore.

Company B, Pittsburgh Zouaves, Captain Belfore.

Company D, Phillips Zouaves, Captain Hope.

Company E, Armstrong Zouaves, Captain Perchment.

Company H, Pearson Zouaves, New Texas, Captain Patterson.

Company I, Smith's Zouaves, Captain Fox.

Next came the following companies, in the order named:

Knapp's battery, five sections, Captain J. D. McGill.

Avery Guards, (colored) with band, Capt. W. C. Jute.

Donnelly Guards, Capt. J. B. McClosky.

Washington Infantry, with band, Capt. McFarland.

Jefferson Cavalry, with mounted band, Capt. James Large.

Colored cavaleade.

The parade added very materially to the observance of Decoration Day, and contributed not a little to the pleasure of those who were out sight-seeing.

The Various Styles.

We dropped into the extensive furniture establishment of Messrs J. N. Dryden & Co., a few days since, and glancing around the vast assortment around us, we could realize that great attention had been given every description and demand that might be made upon the proprietors in their line of trade. In parlor furniture we noted Marie Antonnette, Turkish, ottoman, medallion, oval, and straight back suits in several different kinds of material, French lasting in tan, Bismarck, green and crimson colors, and in hair cloth, both black and gray, and castor chairs, rocking chairs, marble top tables and different varieties. Their chamber furniture embraces fine bedsteads, dressing cases, wash stands, somnos, handsomely ornamented and veneered with French and Swiss plate, with pearl panels; a be dining room articles, consisted of sideboards, from finest to plainest make, extension tables, with round rim and fancy legs as well as square. Chairs, cane and wood seat, either oak, ash, walnut, or imitation rosewood, child's tables, chairs, etc. Elegant office furniture, as desk and bookcases, secretary cases, both fine and plain. We heartily recommend the establishment, No. 182 Federal street, Allegheny, as a place for advantageous purchases, suiting alike, both in goods and prices, the taste and means of the humble as well as the opulent.

Silk Department.

Messrs. Hugus & Hacke, having lately made very large purchases of the most celebrated and durable makes of Black Dress Silks, are now offering great inducements to buyers in this department. Their stock comprises the best qualities of

Guinets Cachemire de Soie,
Bellous Drap de France,
Fonsalbs Heavy Gros Grains,
Bonnets Satin Finish,
Bonn-ds Sublime Cachemire, extra,

which for elegance and brilliancy of finish excel all other Silks manufactured.

They have also in stock a very full assortment of Summer Silks in all the leading colors and styles, at prices ranging from $1 00 to $1 75 per yard, at their store, corner Fifth avenue and Market street.

Happy Hours.

Happy indeed are the hours which the smoker enjoys, when he has had the good fortune to purchase his supplies of tobacco or cigars at that headquarters for such goods, Mr. S. A. Barr, No. 152 Smithfield. Here can be had every article that city or country merchants may want in the tobacco line. The stock is full and complete. New goods arriving daily, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, and warranted as represented. Fine tobaccos of the finest quality, superior fine cuts, cheap, imported and Key West cigars, favorite brands of smoking tobaccos, new and handsome pipes of nearly all styles and prices, suited to various kinds. Including Maccaboy, Rappee, Copenhagen, Garrett's and Ralph's Scotch, etc., can always be obtained at this establishment.

"Home, Sweet Home,"

is rendered sweet indeed if harmony can be always maintained in the family circle, but no home is secure from interruption to its domestic bliss unless the good housewife is supplied with those necessary articles of daily use, such as the Mardorf broom, with which to keep the home free from the contaminations of dirt that can be removed by no other broom. This accounts for the large sale of the Mardorf, and for the fact that all the grocers have them on sale.

New Building and Loan Association.

We direct attention to the card of the City Building and Loan Association of Pittsburgh. The Association has applied for a charter, and will soon be in operation. Six per cent. interest will be allowed on all money paid in. The weekly meetings, held every Monday evening at 7½ P. M., in room above Mellon's Bank, Smithfield street, opposite new City Hall, where copies of the constitution and by-laws may be obtained.

Fine Family Groceries!

The best place to secure fine, pure groceries is at Messrs. L. J. Blanchard & Co.'s, No. 396 Penn avenue, north of railroad crossing. The goods are kept fresh from the fact of the large daily sales made and the firm to sell such goods necessitates a continuous renewal of the stock. Goods are delivered to any part of the two cities free of charge.

"Waste Not, Want Not."

That's a very good motto to remember, especially when your tailor asks you an exorbitant price for your clothing. Leave him, and get all you want at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, where you can get better goods for less money than any other place in the city.

$10. $10. $10.

A fine, stout, well fitting and neatly made business suit can be had at the Boston One Price Clothing Store for ten dollars and upwards.

"Be in the Fashion,"

by getting your clothing at that great headquarters for the best styles, the Boston One-price clothing store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Decorate Yourselves

with a new suit from the fresh and elegant assortment of spring goods just received at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Gents Driving Gloves.

Just the thing for use when driving out in the evening, can be had at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street, where there is also a full line of gentlemen's furnishing goods at half price.

To Merchants.

A specialty of light delivery wagons for use in the city is made at the Novelty Carria e Works of Messrs. L. J. Richards & Bro., Center, near Penn avenue. There are many of these wagons now in use in the city, and they have everywhere given satisfaction.

Repairing.

You can get your wagon or carriage well repaired, and made as good as new, at a moderate price at Messrs. L. J. Richards & Bro. Center street, opposite Allegheny Cemetery entrance.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THE SEVENTH U. P. CONGREGATION meets in the SEVENTEENTH WARD SCHOOL HALL, on Fortieth street, below Butler. Hours of services: 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. my24:2d&8 Rev. W. H. ANDREWS, Pastor.

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Franklin and Townsend streets, Pittsburgh. REV. J. MACBURNEY, D.D., Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., except the second Sabbath of each month, when children's church at 2 P. M. taking the place of the evening service of that day.

☞ CENTRAL UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner South Diamond and Sandusky street, Allegheny. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. JOHNSTON. Seats free, and all are cordially invited. Sabbath School meets, as usual, at 2½ P. M.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the heads of "Lost," "Strayed," "Wants," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at 50 cents each time. A liberal reduction to regular advertisers will be made. TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS

LOST.

LOST.—A BUNCH OF KEYS, ON MONDAY or Tuesday last, near the Union Depot. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder for bringing them to the GAZETTE office. my31-3d

STRAYED.

ESTRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM THE premises of the subscriber, in Ohio township, Allegheny county, on Saturday night, May 17th, a SORREL MARE, rising 4 years old, white stripe on forehead, right hind foot white, 1 or more shoes off, and about 16 hands high. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to F. E. MERRIMAN, Sewickley, Pa. my22-6d*

WANTS.

WANTED.—A MAN TO WORK ON A Farm (German) Apply to F. AFFHOLDER, City Farm station, Connellsville Railroad. my31-d3

WANTED—TO TAKE A FEW BOARDERS during the summer months. For information, please address WM. ENDSLEY, Somerfield, Somerset county, Pa. my31-d7

WANTED.—THE SHADYSIDE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION desire to close out the remaining shares. Those who wish to commence with the beginning should secure stock immediately, as weekly dues will soon begin to be taken. Meetings every Tuesday, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Twentieth ward School House. my29-d7s

WANTED—ACTIVE, WIDE-AWAKE AGENTS, Ladies or Gentlemen, in each city for *The Fireside Companion*. A fine engraving given free to each subscriber. We want agents who mean business in every village, town and city. Address S. LOU ELLIOTT, Elliott street. my21w,f,s,s.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD COAT MAKERS. Steady work and good wages guaranteed. Apply immediately to M. SULLIVAN, Merchant Tailor, Box 140, Titusville, Pa. my27-d3

WANTED—TO SELL.—TWO LOTS, cheap, on Butts street, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, within 10 minutes' walk from Court House. Must be sold purchaser. Inquire of J. S. GOSHORN, Detroit, 135 Grant street. my30-d3d-THS

TO LET.

TO LET. — FURNISHED ROOMS. Also, a few Day Boarders accommodated. Inquire at 194 Fourth avenue. my31-3d

TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRable residences on Fort street, near East Liberty station. The house is all finished in oil and well fitted throughout. The grounds of half an acre in planted with shrubbery and choice fruit trees. For terms, &c., apply at A. KNIPSCHILD, No. 174 Grant street. my27-3d

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE COOKING RANGE (second-handed) will be sold cheap. Apply to JOHN GILLESPIE, Chimney Sweep, No. 54 Strawberry Alley. my31-3d

FOR SALE OR RENT, CORNER FRONT and Tank streets, Beaver Falls, Pa., a dwelling containing 9 rooms and store room attached, with counters, &c. A good business site. It has eighteen feet (18) doors per front. For terms of sale enquire of WM. HARRISON, Beaver Falls. Pa. Tenant will show premises. my31

FOR SALE—JUDSON'S IMPROVED ENGINE GOVERNORS, the best in use. A full stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Engine Builders. W. B. COCHRAN & CO., 181 Liberty street. my27

FOR SALE—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps are applicable. Also, for sale by any dealer, BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water against 212 degrees. Engines furnished when ordered. JOHN M. COOPER, Steam Pump Manufacturer, 181 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—GOLDEN WEDDING AND FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free of in bond, as ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age. JOSEPH FINCH & CO., 190 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS—AN EXCELlent chance for any active business man with a few thousand dollars to purchase the stock and good will of a long established and paying business. Diplinger & Stevenson will be here explained, being that the advertiser is about to engage more extensively in the same trade in the city. Address "WHITE," office of the *Daily Post*. my29

FOR SALE—SUMMER RESIDENCE.—The very comfortable and convenient Residence recently built and occupied by our Mr. W. L. McClintock is now offered for rent. It contains 8 rooms, besides attic and a finished basement; has all modern improvements; is delightfully situated in the midst of a grove of native forest trees, close to the Perrysville Plank Road, and within a short drive of either city.

For further particulars and terms apply at OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.'S CARPET STORE, 23 Fifth avenue. my29:d74

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, Of 9 Rooms, including Wash House, Bath Room and Kitchen; Boston Range, Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout. Situate

No. 225 North Avenue, Allegheny.

This House, fronting on the Park, combines the advantages of the Country and City Home. For information as to price and terms apply to

R. ROBINSON,
Real Estate Broker, 75 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Administrator cum testamento annexo of the estate of the late Mrs. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following property, belonging to said estate, in the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Fifth avenue, containing eleven rooms, as well as basement, marble mantles in parlor, gas and wat r throughout, and in the rear a two story brick building, now generally finished; cellars dry and cemented. For further particulars call on or address

K. ROBINSON, Administrator,
No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City,
Or 105 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CITY BUILDING ASSOCIATON. This Association having applied for a Charter is now receiving subscriptions for stock, which pays the subscriber the advantage of interest at 6 per cent. to its stockholder on the amount they pay in. Copies of the constitution and by-laws and charter can be had at the meeting hall, Mellon's new Bank Building, Smithfield street, on and after Monday evening, MONDAY EVENINGS, the regular nights of Meeting, or on application to any of the following corporators:

ANDREW HARTUNG, 93 Federal street, Allegheny.
ROBERT FLINN, 5 Congress street, Pittsburgh.
JAS. A. BOOKS, 100 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
G. W. RANKIN, 104 Fifth avenue.
W. J. McGANN, 120 Sandusky street, Fifth avenue and Rose.
A. H. HILLERMAN, 70 Fourth avenue.
Dr. F. BEESE, M. D., East E. d.
CHAS. F. McKENNA, 106 Fifth avenue.
LEE CHAPMAN, Bedford avenue.
FRANK D. McKEEVER, Water street, between Grant and Ross.
Atd. A. BAILIE, First ward, Allegheny City. my31:d3

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, ... R. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON ..... R. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

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WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers $1 25
Clubs of five 1 12
Clubs of ten 1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1873

SEVERAL PERSONS perished in the flames yesterday, in London. The fire occurred in Berkley Square.

LIEUTENANT FRED GRANT is to accompany General Sanley on his Yellowstone expedition through the Sioux country.

AN OLD Indian fighter offers to kill off all the Modocs within sixty days, for $10,000 gold This, with him, is business.

THE government has made up its case in equity against the Union Pacific Railroad. A long and somewhat noted list of persons figure as defendants.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT on Saturday appointed J. C. E. Moore, Esq., of York borough, Associate Judge of York county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Peter Ahl.

THE ex-Prince of the President of Guatemala, extolling freedom of religious belief throughout the State, is another of those praiseworthy measures of reform which have frequently characterized his administration of the affairs of the Republic.

THIERS, with the ready resignation of a Frenchman, has taken his place in the National Assembly, his benches being among the party of the Left. He may yet prove exceedingly troublesome to the Monarchists who drove him from power.

THE Committee of the Governor's Convention recommend, in their report, the James River and Kanawha and Great Western Canal projects. They claim that grain can be transported over these routes at about one third the price charged by the railroads.

IN THE Constitutional Convention, on Friday last, the preamble recognizing the sovereignty of God evoked considerable opposition, and was, after a sharp debate, modified so as to express gratitude to the Almighty, and to humbly invoke His guidance for the people of Pennsylvania.

MESSRS. McKEE and Waldron, who were members of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg from Butler county, last winter are, we are gratified to notice, candidates for renomination and election. They were careful and excellent members last year, and should be returned by a handsome majority.

A BILL to authorize the construction of a tunnel under the Hudson river, so as to admit of the passage of railway trains from New Jersey and New York without breaking bulk, has been introduced in the New York Senate. It is a vast engineering undertaking, yet it is thought it will be an accomplished fact at no distant period.

COMMODORE KOUNTZ is out as a candidate for Congress in the Twenty third District. His programme of reforms is certainly up to the times, and very much in advance of Democratic ideas. If we may credit the *Post*. That sparkling journal invites him to let it know when he gets a nomination from the Democracy on such a platform. Exactly—it can't be done.

OUR READERS will find, in our local columns, the card of Commodore Kountz, announcing his candidacy for Congress, and his programme. If nominated. The Commodore aims to be emphatically a Republican nominee for the Twenty third district. The points he makes are pertinent and forcible, but it is well to remember that a year must elapse before any nomination will be made.

BRADY, the New York Bank robber, had in his possession nearly $80,000 in bonds, which are registered in the name of Captain Colvecores, who was murdered and robbed in Connecticut about a year ago. It is believed that Brady murdered him, and efforts are being made to gather together evidence on the point. If he is convicted, it will form an illustration of the old, but not very reliable adage, "murder will out."

THERE was never in this country a more continued denunciation of any measure, than there is of the back pay steal. The Ohio Republican Convention has started the ball in another direction,—that of incorporating a denunciation of the steal in the party platform. This example will be followed, thus keeping alive the question till nominations to Congress be again in order. We venture the prediction that not twenty of the salary grabbers will be returned to Congress.

GENERAL CUSTAR'S warning that the Indians of the Northwest, to the number of about five thousand, are on the war path, ought to lead to the most vigorous measures for their repression. It was hoped that the warlike indications of the early spring would not be followed by serious trouble; but the Modoc war seems to have been thoroughly well understood by the other Indians, and incited them to warlike purposes. In such emergencies, the policy of the Government will be to vigorously pursue and punish the offending tribes.

SPEAKER BLAINE has been giving Brigham Young a few refreshing facts concerning bigamy and Congressional legislation. The arguments so long used in Utah, that Congress ought to admit that Territory to the privileges of a State because of her population, and that polygamy is no worse than the social evil, were very promptly disposed of. The one, the Speaker claimed, is a violation of law, while polygamy has the sanction of law; and Congress, he stated, will be apt to deal anything but tenderly with Utah, if she does not behave herself.

A STRANGE and incredible report assigns the startling place, of the movement to depose Thiers, to Rome. Just what potent influence the Pope can exert, on political affairs in France, is a mystery. That he should be gratified at the change made, is not mysterious, as Thiers was not entirely devoted to Papal interests, while a change foreshadows the re-establishment of the throne, which is in the interest of the Papacy The influences which led to the deposition of Thiers were evidently political, and were probably matured before the Pope knew anything of them.

WORLD-SOCIABILITY (*Weltgemeuthlichkeit*) is a new expression, coined by Bayard Taylor, and uttered in a speech delivered at a banquet in Vienna given by the press. It produced a great sensation, and the next day, it is said, was in use all over Vienna. The idea is a happy one, in connection with international fairs. They serve to bring together representatives, from all parts of the world, thus developing, in a measure, a world-sentiment. Out of this sociability, let us hope, may come a world fraternity, the harbinger of universal and enduring peace.

THE proclamation of President Grant warning the political agitators and law breakers in Louisiana to disperse or obey the laws, is timely and proper. In one of the preambles, the President makes a very excellent point on Congress, by claiming that it gave tacit consent to his policy, in that it failed to legislate on the subject. The effect of the proclamation, it is generally understood, will be to cause the abandonment, by the McEnery faction, of all opposition to the Kellogg Government. If this is not the result, it is not disposed to have the present condition of affairs continue longer. He is in the habit of employing vigorous measures when the time for action arises,—and this peculiarity will certainly be displayed to the entire satisfaction of the Louisiana malcontents, should occasion call for it.

THE amended preamble to our State Constitution, containing a recognition of the Deity, impresses us more favorably than did the original, in that it is free from terms that might receive a sectarian interpretation,—a fault that attached to the original preamble. It also harmonizes with the views expressed at length in these columns several weeks since. The recognition of the Deity, in our State Constitution, is entirely right and proper, but it is equally proper that it should be perfectly guarded against the possibility of sectarian interpretation

THE tornado in Iowa, an account of which we published on Saturday, was undoubtedly one of the most terribly destructive hurricanes in this country of which we have any record, for it swept off all obstructions in its path. Many of the people living along its route, whose houses were whirled up into the clouds, saved their lives by seeking refuge in their cellars; and here is another hint of the inestimable value of a good cellar to every habitation on the open plains of the great West, where the winds have such free play from such a wide range.

A SHORT and troubled administration is predicted in behalf of Marshal MacMahon, and beyond that, no one presumes to cast the horoscope. The President is represented as popular with the soldiery, but as a weak man intellectually. His administration in Algeria is not regarded as a success, and his career during the German war as a failure. The Left, which is composed of Radical Republicans, is cowed for the time by the bold demeanor of the Right, but it is generally believed that anger will follow the temporary cowardice. Take all these perplexities together, and we may look for serious trouble in France, ere long.

THE *Commercial* boxes the compass very handsomely in its treatment of Western farmers and railroads. It manages to get on both sides of every question incidental to the leading issue. Here is one of a half dozen examples: "The old remedy for extortion under such circumstances is competition, and experience fully proves that, in the case of railroads competition affords no remedy for the abuse. It has been found that where two roads compete with each other for a time, the stronger invariably absorbs the weaker either by consolidation or purchase." We are so innocent as to desire to know how there can be competition after one railroad absorbs another: and if there is none, how this fact can have any bearing on the old and very correct idea that competition lessens the rights of publishers.

IT IS now admitted, says a dispatch from Washington, that the raid of General McKenzie into Mexico was made in obedience to orders; and the Government proposes to hold Mexico as accessory to the depredations committed by the Kickapoos and other Indians. It is also intimated that the offending tribes are to be wiped out, and Mexico will then be let alone, provided she keeps silence. In view of the representation made to that Government, and her failure to act, we may very justly hold her accountable for the depredations committed. Our Government, however, proposes to deal leniently with Mexico. It is quite evidently permits the necessary invasion of her territory; there will be nothing of the affair, farther than the punishment of the guilty parties. If she takes the part of the criminals, and sets up a territorial barrier against their punishment, she must take the consequences. This, as we understand it, is the philosophy of the new theory.

THE SURRENDER of a portion of Captain Jack's band promises to give rise to unpleasant complications. Shall they be pardoned or punished? If punished, how shall this be done, under military, or civil law? And if the surrender of a part of the band may be accepted, why may not all surrender? It would seem that the treacherous tribe is hardly worth the expense and cost of a civil trial,—their crimes so clear and undoubted that swift punishment should be meted out. Yet, doubtless, all are not guilty alike, and we presume the usual discrimination will be made in punishing them. Yet public sentiment calls for swift and stern punishment, whatever the methods adopted. There is one argument for the use of the scaffold, should Captain Jack be caught alive—that such method of execution makes more impression on other savages than to kill by shooting. The country is earnestly in favor of stern treatment toward such of the Modocs as were guilty of the death of Canby and Thomas. Against others the civil laws of the section where they resided will operate.

ONE by one, the Congressmen who so greedily gobbled up their back pay, imagining that there was something peculiarly sharp in their giving to the salary bill a retroactive clause, are returning it to the Treasury, feeling that their mancuvre was anything but shrewd. Even those who left their money undrawn, intending to go after it when the excitement died away, are being unearthed, and compelled to put the money beyond their reach. The most amusing feature of the affair is the grim humor with which Treasurer Spinner, when he sees a report in circulation that Hon. Mr. Salary-grab has refunded, promptly exposes the reprobate, if he has not refunded. Another interesting item may be found in the lame excuses that are now being offered. Some of those innocent grabbers didn't know that the money would wait for them, or they would have ordered it back long ago! A *trifle* big feature of the affair is the wonderful unanimity with which the people have refused to touch the money. Several Congressmen have tempted school boards, township and county committees—but in every case they have refused. Those who have taken and are keeping their money will do well to make the most of it, as it is the last chance they will have for a grab of the kind.

THE War Department has no official information, as yet, whether McKenzie's raid after the thieving border Indians extended into Mexico or not, and complications are said to be feared, if he did pass over the border. As against this fear of diplomatic difficulty, is an expression from the Mexican minister, that his government would not censure very severely such violation of territory as might seem necessary to punish depredators. The truth is, the Mexican government is in very much the position of that of France, as regards the sacredness of territory. The people demand impossible things of it. To refuse, is to be driven from power, while it lacks the ability to give effect to the popular demand. In this emergency the only thing to be done is to throw dust in the eyes of the people. Correspondence will be had, protests made, regrets expressed in answer to protests, and eventually, all will be lovely. This will prove an innocent amusement to Secretary Fish and the Mexican Foreign minister. Or if Secretary Fish has too much dignity to indulge in such by play, he can turn the affair over to Bancroft Davis, and go to his home along the Hudson. But no diplomatic bones will be broken. The truth is, and everybody knows it, it is necessary to follow these Mexican and Indian thieves over the border to punish them; and the more completely it is done, the better.

WHETHER the Farmers' movement at the West will result in anything practical, so far as cheap transportation is concerned, it evidently portends danger to the party hacks who have been "running things" in Illinois for a number of years. It has made nominations, as against the two regular parties, for Judges, and next fall prom ses to look after the political offices generally. The Chicago *Tribune* forecastes their future as follows: "In November next, there is to be elected in every county in this state a corps of county officers, including Treasurers, County Clerks, Surveyors, etc., which have heretofore been re arded as the exclusive spoils of party managers. The farmers' organizations will probably nominate their own men, and elect them to all these places, except in the larger cities. A year later, in 1874, they will have their organization so complete in every township that they will take the election of the 26 State Senators and the 153 Representatives in the Legislature in their own hands. We do not say that this is altogether desirable, but we look upon it as highly probable. They will also take into their own hands the election of members of Congress, and will select men not because of their advocacy of the Fifteenth Amendment, nor of their loyalty during the war, but because of their supposed fidelity to farmers' interests." There are elements of danger in such movements, in that they are usually carried to extremes, but a little reform, just now, in Illinois will do no harm.

IN NEW YORK and Philadelphia, the system of excursions for poor children, which were so successful and beneficial last year, are to be continued this summer. Why may not something of the kind be done in this city? We have many children, whose parents reside in close and stifling alleys, and who rarely get away from the smoky atmosphere of the city, to the bright sunshine and green fields beyond. They would be greatly benefited, physically and morally, by an occasional excursion. The system, in the eastern cities, is regarded as a benevolence. Donations were made through the New York *Times* last year, more than sufficient for the excursion and food that was given the children. If our readers will remember that New York is fanned daily by a sea breeze, and that Philadelphia has wide and clear streets, they will readily see that there is more occasion for such excursions here than there. Pittsburg is wealthy—is it benevolent?

WE MAY supplement what we said yesterday relative to a Central Asian Railroad, by another statement of facts, only a trifle less surprising. The Shah of Persia has granted to Baron Reuter the eminent telegraph monopolist, certain exclusive privileges which may result in the entire renovation of his kingdom. Reuter and his associates are to build railways with aid from the State; to construct canals, reservoirs, wells, and water works; to utilize the forests; to work the mines; and to farm the revenues. They are to begin by contracting a loan of £5,000,000, upon which the Persian Government guarantees the interest. This will thoroughly open Persia to the outer world, and wonderfully promote the prosperity of that ancient kingdom. This concession, on the part of the Shah, coupled with his European trip, conveys the impression that he is an abler ruler than Persia has possessed for many years. The famine which recently desolated his empire attracted public attention toward it, but should this telegraph and railroad building enterprise succeed, it will open it again to population and wealth. It is wise policy that governs the Shah, as unprogressive nations are very much at a discount in these days.

THE New York *Post*, using its correspondence from St. Johns, Newfoundland, as data, argues that Captain Hall died a natural death, and that the subsequent disasters were the result of disagreements between the officers. The same general view is represented to be entertained by the Navy Department. From the latter source comes the information that Buddington did not wish to take Tyson with him; and that there were discussions between them before the Polaris left New York. Thus it appears that a vessel was sent on an exploring expedition, in which it was particularly important that all on board should be possessed of a kindly, harmonious feeling toward each other, with disagreements and ill feeling developed before the start. At Disco, this incongruous element showed itself in an open rupture between Hall and Buddington. To permit the vessel to proceed under the circumstances, was to invite certain failure. It can now be seen that the misfortunes of the voyage, even accepting the most moderate opinions thus far expressed can be directly traced to the lack of harmony which ought to have been remedied at the outset. There is, of course, enough indefiniteness about everything to afford Buddington the opportunity for a successful defense. His refusal to go farther north than he did, and the abandonment of the nineteen in the ice, can be accounted for in a manner to exculpate him. If Hall's body were disinterred, in a condition for it be determined whether he was poisoned, we would have more definite information to go upon. But in the most moderate view of the case, there was evident culpability in sending the Polaris out with dissentient officers.

SUPPRESSING DRUNKENNESS.

The veto of Governor DIX, of New York, of the Local Option bill, passed by the Legislature, was received at first with indignation by the temperance people, but when they had given the subject more careful attention, they withdrew their objections, and proceeded to introduce a bill that would prove unobjectionable. But now there may be said to be three plans pending before the New York Legislature for suppressing drunkenness. One is the original Local Option measure, more carefully drawn than was the case originally. This has been supplemented by a bill, making it optional with the people of a given section whether spirits, beer, and cider shall be sold, or whether one or more of these articles shall be used, and others prohibited. A third measure is the Temperance bill in force in Ohio, Illinois and Connecticut, which provides that the person who sells liquor whereby any one is made drunk shall be legally responsible for any mischief committed by the one so obtaining it while intoxicated, or for any neglect of duty as a man or a citizen to the injury of others on the part of the customer in consequence of the habitual use of liquor.

The fact that so much difference of opinion exists as to the best measures for bringing about a thorough temperance reform, should inspire care in legislation, and charity in discussion. To our mind, the Ohio law has many points in its favor. It makes the liquor seller responsible for any injury occasioned by the use of liquors. This law stamps the sale of liquor as immoral, and exposes the vender to danger of loss. Persons have been mulcted in fines already, in that State, and the steady enforcement of this law will eventually lead to general temperance reform.

OUR IRON PROSPECT.

The GAZETTE, some time since, gave expression to the idea, that the questions of balance of trade, specie payment, and other questions in political economy would be very readily solved, in favor of this country, by the simple process of developing our iron resources. It is well understood that England has reached her limit in iron development, and that in the future her supply will rather fall off relatively than increase. Already, owing to the increased cost of fuel, labor, and the necessarily increased expense of mining, owing to the depth of many mines, and attendant difficulties, the cost of production in that country and even some parts of the continent, equals the cost here. As we have the supply, and an almost unlimited future development, with the probability of increased cheapness on our side, both from the increasing concentration of capital, and the development of new and cheaper methods of manufacture, it follows that America will yet, and very soon, supply iron to foreign countries. Indeed, we have already begun to do this, although our shipments are not as yet large enough to affect the market perceptibly. Following these facts is another. In previous years, a large item against us, in our trade with Europe, was our iron import. Let us export, and the time is near when the balance of trade will be in our favor, and with it, the flow of gold. From that time, the resumption of specie payments is easy. Our articles have been widely quoted, but generally without credit. We are, however, gratified that the subject, thus originated has received such general attention. Even the *Commercial* has half of the idea, and elaborates it as follows:

"The iron trade of the United States has, therefore, a magnificent future before it. This country must soon, in the very nature of things, not only supply the iron needed to meet its own wants but those of other nations as well. It will be an odd spectacle to see iron ore and coal, and even manufactured iron, going from the United States to England; but it is one of the things which people who have passed the prime of life may yet live to see. Under any circumstances the permanency of the iron trade in this country may be regarded as one of the assured things of the future."

THIERS' RESIGNATION.

Those who have attentively read our articles referring to French politics will not be greatly surprised at the present state of affairs in France, nor unready to expect even more startling news. The downfall of Thiers is not the result of a spasmodic movement in politics, but the legitimate fruit of a series of operations, intended, at the outset, to drive him from power. The interpellation resorted to was a mere convenience, a question raised for the specific purpose of embarrassing the Government. It was brought forward only when the monarchial and conservative elements were ready to get rid of the Thiers' *regime*. The only possible way of avoiding the result reached, was for the Government to have frankly responded to the interpellation, by giving the Assembly all the information it demanded. But even this would have been attended with the danger that an issue would be directly made with the policy of the Government, and, by an adverse vote, it might thus be driven from power. The probabilities are, that the monarchial element, having bided its time, determined in any event, to drive Thiers from power.

As this resignation marks one era in the governmental progress of the French nation, dating from the overthrow of the Empire, and the establishment of the Thiers government, a glance at the political influences which have culminated in the overthrow of the administration is in place. The fall of the Empire, and the overthrow of the French armies devolved on the administration that fairly supplanted it, the task of making peace with the Germans. Trochu's administration was more of the nature of a local military dictatorship than a civil government, and ended with the siege of Paris. The Provisional Government, with Thiers as its head, therefore, found itself face to face with the question of peace. The Germans held the entire nation accountable for the war, and would not treat with the new Government as innocent of the war. They demanded an immense indemnity, the cession of Alsace and Loraine, and the maintenance of their army of occupation till the indemnity should be paid. Thiers fought against this demand, realizing its intense unpopularity, especially the cession of territory. But the demand was vigorously urged, and finally agreed to. Thus the Republic started upon its career with an element of unpopularity attaching to the administration at the outset.

So swiftly had great events succeeded each other, that when peace was made, the two branches of the Monarchical family which had ruled in France were entirely unprepared for action, and were even disunited by personal feeling. The Bonapartists were in exile, and could not expect to command much influence in France for a time. However, it was not politic for either to put forward their demands at that particular juncture. It was better to let the Thiers Government bear the odium of the treaty, and of the payment of indemnity. By the time the money was paid Germany, they might fairly hope to be ready to give effect to their plans. Thus they would escape the odium of the treaty and the indemnity, and have a free opportunity to make popularity in the future.

The outbreak of the Commune in Paris, and the extreme difficulty in managing the Assembly, during the earlier period of Thiers' administration, are partially traceable to the unpopularity of the government because of the German treaty. Realizing this, Thiers has put forth gigantic efforts to anticipate the payment of the indemnity. This safely disposed of, and he might hope for perpetuity of power. He has succeeded marvelously, the last payment being about provided for, and with it the territory was to be evacuated by the Germans. In the meantime, the other parties have been at work. Count Chambord an the Duc d'Aumale have identified themselves with every popular movement, so far as possible, and have declared themselves on the side of the people. Napoleon, though deeply executed, was busily engaged to the close of his life, paving his way for a return to the throne. MacMahon assumed the responsibility for the movements which led to the disaster at Sedan. Lebouef was charged with deceiving the Emperor as to the military resources of the Empire at the outbreak of the war. The French people were reminded of the enthusiasm with which they entered into the conflict. Added to this, were frequent reminders of the glory and prosperity of the Empire, and the long period of peace it afforded. These things have produced a palpable effect, and were Napoleon alive to-day, his chances for a return to the throne might be considered favorable.

To us, the overthrow of the Thiers Government does not indicate a desire, on the part of the Assembly, to perpetuate the Republic. Within a brief time, it has been rumored, that the Bonapartists and Monarchists in the Assembly were united in hostility to Thiers. Their refusal to vote the Republic on Saturday, gives strength to this rumor; and their election of MacMahon as President even farther confirms it. It is hardly to be expected that the Monarchists have so far yielded to the Bonapartists that they will support their candidate for the throne; nor is it probable that any movement toward subverting the Republic will be speedily made. But it cannot be doubted that MacMahon has a feeling of more regard for the Napoleons, because of favors received, and the fact that he was educated and honored by them. There is, too, in the provinces, a warm regard for the Bonapartists, and a movement to restore the Empire would be popular there, were it judiciously and carefully made. The present emergency, therefore, we regard, as deliberately precipitated, probably by a fusion of the Monarchical and Bonapartist elements. And unless those who really desire the Republic cease their bickerings and jealousies, and promptly unite to declare in favor of the form of government they destire, it is not impossible the Provisional Republic will again be merged into the Empire.

A CENTRAL ASIAN RAILROAD.

We live in an age of wonders. Within two decades of time, what marvelous achievements have been accomplished. Within the period named the Atlantic Cable was laid, and the feasibility of holding daily and hourly communication with the most distant points of Europe demonstrated. The feasibility of sending messages through thousands of miles of cable demonstrated, and others were rapidly constructed and laid, till now nearly every sea is sentient with flashing thought. Railroad enterprises, too, of great magnitude, have been conceived and carried into effect. The Pacific Railroad, whereby swift communication was established between the most distant points of a great continent, was the harbinger of other enterprises of a similar kind. So rapid, indeed, has been the expansion of practical science, that nothing seems to be beyond human achievement. Ten years ago, and the idea of a railroad across the deserts and caves of Central Asia, would have been regarded the dream of a madman. To day it is closely seanned—the question of expense being the only one thought worthy of special investigation. The possibility and even feasibility of the idea is admitted at the very outset. The fact that the suggestion comes from M. de Lesseps, the engineer who constructed the Suez canal, is of itself sufficient to convince us that ere long it will be in successful nuptial success. It does not compare in point of difficulty or expense with the construction of the Suez canal.

The feasibility of the plan, as shown by Lesseps, embraces the following: From Calais, France, to Orenburg, on the Central Asian border, the distance is already almost completely covered by rail. From Orenburg to Samarcand, the far famed capital of Tamerlane, but an inferior city now, is fifteen hundred miles. From Samarcand to Peshawur, on the borders of British India, is eight hundred and fifty miles. From Peshawur to Calcutta, two hundred and two hundred and fifty miles, the railroad is already constructed. Hence, the real work is to build the two thousand, three hundred and fifty miles of railway from Orenburg to Peshawur. In the light of recent achievements in the way of railway construction, this is not a remarkable task. The deserts that lie in the way will, to the minds of many, present insuperable difficulties; but it is well to remember that the Suez Canal was constructed, in part, across a desert, and that Ismailia, the new city that sprang up, as by magic, along the banks of the canal, was located in a desert. But irrigation, and tillage, have made it into a garden of beauty. The time has come when deserts present no insuperable difficulty in the way of railroads or canals. Hence, it is quite apparent that M. Lesseps' project is both feasible and susceptible of swift realization.

It is difficult to imagine all the benefits which may be expected to follow the construction of such a road. In the somewhat enthusiastic language of the projector of this railroad, "a realization of this grand project foreshadows the cessation of antagonism between Russia and England in consequence of the present position of the intermediate territories through which it is proposed to run the road. These territories once traversed by the iron rail, the accomplishment will remove all obstacles which present themselves to the expansion of European civilization, and the rival Empires will be rendered secure by the attainment of a solid, mutual guarantee against the assaults of an aggressive semi-barbarous population." It will bring London and Calcutta within a week of each other. It will open up a new route of travel, that will certainly become profitable and renumerative. To tourists, it will be a novelty to travel across deserts, and not feel the withering touch of the burning sands; to visit the famed cities of the great Tartar warrior, Tamerlane; to look in upon the most fanatical portions of the Mussulman world.—a region that has been a *terra incognita* to the Christian world. When Vambery, the Hungarian traveler, after a long and careful preparation, managed to penetrate to Khiva and Bokhara in disguise, and return, it was regarded as a wonderful event. But this railroad will make the Bokhara and Khivan capitals mere way stations, in a journey from the great cities of Europe, to the Oriental splendor of the great cities of British India.

But the real value of such a road, aside from its peace impelling influence upon Russia and England, will be in its modernizing and possibly christianizing influence on the Mussulmen of Central Asia. It is quite impossible to convey, by a simple statement of facts, an idea of the intense fanaticism of the Central Asian Mohammedans. The slightest departure from the most trivial rules laid down, is sufficient to engender, in their minds, suspicion and hate, and to impel them to murder. They are really untamed barbarians, and their hate toward everything not of their faith, is perfectly rabid. The railroad is a civilizer and christianizer to all such. The English in India were perfectly unable to reach or modify the spirit of caste, so widely predominant in India, till railroads were constructed. Caste cars could not be provided, and as those who thought themselves the sanctified were generally poverty stricken, they were compelled to ride alongside of others, poor as they, but beneath them in caste. If by chance a Sepoy became as wealthy as a Parsee, he could purchase a first class ticket, and ride with him. This enforced association soon proved to natives that they would not die even should they happen to touch or be touched by a person of a different caste. Thus the railroad leveled prejudices, and broke down fanaticism and thus struck a deadly blow at Indian Brahminism.

It will have the same effect in Central Asia. Those who have been to the tomb of the Prophet will be jostled by others who have very little respect for the memory of Mahomet—and their notions of what constitutes a fitness for Paradise will be rudely disturbed. If under such treatment, fanticism does not die away, it will be the first instance on record. The railroad and the locomotive, to the narrow minds of the uncivilized in Asia and India, represent the power of civilization. They convey their first lesson in moral reform. Material power is something readily understood, and it does not take long, where it is displayed, to inspire inquiry as to the people who can develop such power. A respect for their skill and intelligence is inspired, and from this, it is not difficult to create respect for moral as well as national teachings. We are already familiarized with the idea of daily intelligence from all parts of the world. We wonder if the civilization of Central Asia will, when it comes, excite a passing thought?

STATE NEWS.

THE Colorado potato bug has commenced its ravages in Beaver county.

THE will of Phebe Ann Woodward, deceased, written upon a slate, was admitted to probate in Chester county last week.

CAPT. G. W. HAMILTON, of Beaver, has been appointed Deputy Collector for the United States in the counties of Beaver and Lawrence.

LAST week the Grand Jury reported favorably on the application of certain citizens of West Alexander, Washington county, for a borough charter.

A WILL is registered in Waynesburg which contains the following remarkable clause: "I also give my beloved wife—one three year old colt, and the remainder of the kitchen and household furniture."

POTATO BUGS are prevailing about Washington in alarming numbers. One gentleman has killed two thousand in his garden, and still they "come up," and march on the vines in apparently undiminished numbers. They are a cause of real alarm.

A RAT was caught in a novel manner, in a saloon in Phœnixville, recently. The animal was found with one foot within the clutches of an oyster, which was holding his unfortunate ratship tight. It was killed, the foot, however, remaining fast for some time after.

A YOUNG MAN named John F Araundt was killed at the steel works in Johnstown on Tuesday afternoon. He was wheeling in "scrap," and was struck by the crane hooks and his skull fractured. He resided in Martinsburg, Blair county, and had only been at work there five days.

A GANG of three card monte men from Pittsburgh, induced an Allegheny river raftsman to try his hand at the game at Rochester the other day. There was subsequently a somewhat profane and rather impulsively belligerent raftsman hunting around for the men who "beat" him out of $105.

ON THE evening of the 22d, Mr. Myers Powell, of Brighton township, Beaver county, fell, while engaged in some business in his barn, and his head striking a plow, he was rendered utterly unconscious, and died shortly afterwards. He was in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He leaves a wife and children.

MRS. MCKINLEY, an aged lady of Washington county, met with a serious accident at the residence of Mr. Jacob Kuentzler, corner of Main and Maiden streets, on Thursday evening last. There are several steps at the door of Mr. Kuentzler, and by some means she tripped or fell when upon them, and by the fall broke one of her legs above the knee.

DURING the thunder storm of Monday evening, Mr. William Gray, of Beaverdam, Erie county, was killed instantly, by a flash of lightning. Mr. Gray was a farmer, 23 years of age, and a brother of Dr. T. H. Gray of Erie. He was to have been married on Thursday of this week, to a young lady of Edinboro.

REV. DR. BEATY, of Steubenville, well known in Pittsburgh, at the re-opening of the old First Presbyterian Church, last Sunday, preached the same sermon he had preached in the place fifty years previous. The text was the 23d verse of the 6th chapter of Matthew: "But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you."

THE exercises connected with the next commencement of Washington and Jefferson College will begin on Sabbath, June 29, and end with the Commencement proper and Alumni Dinner on July 2, 1873. The Jefferson class of 1843 will meet Tuesday, July 1. Hon. J. M. Sullivan, of Butler, historian. The Washington class of 1818 will meet the same day, viz: Hon. J. Monroe Snyder, Orator. The Washington and Jefferson class of 1863 are arranging to meet at the same time.

ON Tuesday evening a man named John Cochran, employed in the planing mill at the railroad company's lower shops, Altoona, was assisting to move some lumber, when a lot of car bumpers that had been piled up in the mill gave way and rolled down upon him, catching his right leg between them and the planer, and causing a compound fracture of the bone between the knee and the ankle. The unfortunate man was placed in the railroad company's wagon and conveyed to the office of the company's surgeon, where his injuries were properly attended to.

THE Beaver *Argus* says: An ecclesiastical court, composed of the members of the Pittsburgh and two other adjoining conferences, will commence a session in Beaver on the 4th of June. The court will be composed of twenty-one preachers, and will be presided over by Bishop Simpson. The case to be tried is that of the Rev. Gregg, who is charged with abusing his family. The accused, we believe, is in Missouri, and is not expected to be present at the trial. Dr. Rodgers has been subpœnaed as a witness, and will represent Mr. Gregg in the court referred to. It is believed, we understand, that the offending minister is partially insane.

POLITICAL NOTES.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY is named as the agricultural bolters' candidate for Governor of Minnesota.

A report comes from the West that the farmers intend to cancel their agreement with Judge Trumbull, on the grounds that they could not consistently go before a jury with a salary steal advocate.

THE Democrats of Fayette county have nominated A. J. Hill for Assembly; James N. McDonald, Treasurer; Isaac W. Butler, Commissioner; N. McCullough, Auditor; H. Rush, Jury Commissioner; Ewing Searight, Poor House Director.

THE Virginia Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Lynchburg on July 30th, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General. The Republicans of Minnesota have called theirs to meet at St. Paul on May 16.

S. C. POMEROY, who was very nearly expelled from the United States Senate for attempting to secure his re-election to that body by bribery, announces himself as a candidate to fill the vacancy, caused by the resignation of Mr Caldwell. He has, it is said, entered actively into the canvass and is confident of success.

THE following nominations were made by the Republican Convention of Blair county: Assembly, Seth R. McCune; Sheriff, Alexander Robb; Prothonotary, Joseph Fichtner; Commissioner, John Clarke; Jury Commissioner, M. B. Smith; Poor House Director, Albert Wilson; Auditor, A. Knox; Coroner, Isaac Lykens.

IT has been stated in New Hampshire that Mr Parker, one of the Democratic Congressmen from that State, who so bravely voted against the extra salary, and, after his own re-election, drew the money, proposes to devote it to the founding of an Orphan's Asylum; but the Nashua *Telegraph* says that the only Orphan's Asylum he is erecting is a $5,000 residence for his own use.

IF Governor Jewell stays at home, his chance of being elected to the Senate of the United States next year is excellent. The office of Senator is the most desirable for a quiet man of respectable abilities and ample revenue that the Government of the United States has to offer. Why, then, should the brightest jewel of Connecticut abandon such a prospect, to figure in a merely ceremonial capacity at the hyperborean court of the Czar?—*New York Sun.*

IT is noticeable in how many Congressional districts, all over the Union, the people are talking of the new men they will next year elect to Congress. Indeed, it would seem that the demand for "new men," in the hope to get better men, will inevitably sweep every man of the present race of politicians out of public life. The obituaries of many hundreds of these, "our eminent statesmen," may be written up and closed with this year.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE Republicans of Blair county have put the following ticket in the field: Sheriff, Alexander Robb; Prothonotary, Joseph Fichtner; County Commissioner, John Clark; Jury Commissioner, M. B. Smith; Poor Director, Albert M Wilson; Auditor, Alex Knox; Coroner, Isaac Lykens. Resolutions were passed endorsing Governor Hartranft's veto policy; condemning the members of the Constitutional Convention for voting themselves $250 extra pay; naming S. S. Blair as their choice for Supreme Judge, and endorsing Senator Scott for refusing to receive back pay.

GOVERNOR WALKER, of Virginia, in a recent chat, expressed a cheerful confidence that the Conservatives of that State would make up their little tiffs before election, and put in their men by 20,000 majority. The candidate for Governor, he said, had not yet been settled upon, though he thought General Lee's son stood a very fair chance of coming in ahead. The straight Republican nominee would most likely be the United States District Attorney, Mr. Thomas Hughes, an ex-Colonel in the Confederate army, who once fought a duel with Mr. Cameron, of the Richmond *Enquirer*. The Governor spoke of the nomination of Horace Greeley as one of the best things that ever happened for Virginia; it had resulted in an almost universal revival of the old instinct of nationality among her people. They felt at home again in the Union.

The President Judgeship

There can be no question but that the most important office to be filled at the next election is that of President Judge of the District Court. Other offices bear their own relative importance, and in so far as possible should be filled only by the best men, but this is pre-eminently one that overshadows them all. A pure judiciary is a matter in which all the people—the highest as well as the lowest in the State—are directly interested, and in the selection of an occupant for the bench, no question of partisan politics or of prejudice should be allowed to interfere with the election of that man only who is in every way worthy to wear the ermine. Perhaps this is not always so gravely considered by the people, but in Allegheny county we have heretofore been singularly fortunate, and now that the people are to be again called upon to decide, we sincerely hope—and but thus express the earnest wish of every man who regards the interests of justice—that our hitherto honorable record will be maintained. And that that record will be maintained we have the most satisfying and abundant proof in the spontaneous action of many leaders of public sentiment, who, irrespective of party ties, have united in the effort to have the present incumbent of the position, Hon. Moses Hampton, continue to administer the law.

There are few of the people of Allegheny county who have paid any attention to public affairs within the last quarter of a century, who have not heard of and learned to admire Judge Hampton, than whom no man who ever wore the ermine has been more deserving of that which he has so justly won—the loving confidence of the people; and it must be indeed a rare gratification to him, as it would be to any man, that at the close of a long term of service in one of the most arduous, delicate and responsible positions to which a man can be called, his course has been so widely regretted, and the determination become so generally settled, to keep him in the place he has so ably filled. Such a spontaneous tribute as that could not be tendered, did not his record for the people's demands, the recipient of the honor but gave a fresh evidence of his desire not for his own praise, but of his devotion to the interests of the people.

Judge Hampton has been on the bench for the present time, to recall, in detail, the marvelous changes which have effected in the laws of the country and the judiciary in just the same ratio as they have affected the people. And in that twenty years the President Judge has had no easy task to keep abreast of new ideas in jurisprudence, but well has he fulfilled that duty, and the record of few members of the Judiciary in the Union would show so fair a face as that of the honored gentleman whom the good men of our county propose to doubly honor at the next election. As a lawyer, before his elevation to the Bench, Judge Hampton was regarded as eminently honest, and thorough and safe, and as a Judge he has in nowise fallen beneath the expectation of those by whom he was promoted. We do not remember a more than one case in which any that as a Judge he was pre-eminently impartial, and that as an interpreter of the laws and in their application, he has always held the highest place, and was regarded among the ablest jurists, as a jurist, whose decisions were cutitled to every consideration. If any evidence of his fitness as a Judge and his eminent qualifications in the position were needed, the concurrence in the decisions of appeal from its associates of the legal fraternity, in response to which he appears as a candidate for renomination.

Aside from the fact of his peculiar legal qualifications for the position, and

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KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1873.

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IN a long article reviewing the political situation, the New York *World* frankly states that "there is nothing in the present condition of the Republican party which portends its speedy dissolution." We cannot say as much of the Democratic party.

THE various parties, defendants in the Credit Mobilier suit, have indicated their line of defence. It is simply, that the law under which the bill in Equity against them is drawn—is unconstitutional, and that on it they are placed on an equality with the plaintiffs, there can be no equitable proceedings

THE custodian of a covenant, made between Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Tilton and H. C. Bowen, publishes the document, as a defence of Beecher against the imputations published to his injury. It will probably be replied to by the other parties, and may even lead to the disclosure of the entire scandal.

SEVEN days after the adoption of the back pay salary grab, the Hamilton county, Ohio, Democracy re-nominated their Congressman, Dodds, who voted for and took the back pay. In their sorrow over their imprudence, they now apologize that only seven days elapsed between the date of the steal and their convention, they didn't exactly understand it. Rather thin.

WE have received the annual announcement of the Woman's Medical College of this state, for 1873-74. We are interested in this announcement for the evidence it gives that considerable numbers of women are becoming medical graduates. This not only opens up a new field of occupation for women, but it is especially proper that they should be represented in medical practice.

THE newly elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Mexico, Senor Jose Maria Iglesias, is one of the most eminent and able men in Mexico. He was born at the Capital, in 1823, and has filled all the prominent offices under the general government. He was with Juarez during his entire term of office, as Cabinet Minister, and is withal one of the most popular men in Mexico.

WHILE the *Post* is so deeply interested in the salary grab, suppose it just look up the record of Democratic members of Congress on this particular subject. We believe that in this State and elsewhere it will find a fine supply of examples among Democratic Congressmen. And in this list are several who are mean enough to denounce the grab, while they keep the money in their pockets. The latest one of this kind shown up is Milo Goodrich, of New York, who deserted the Republican party to find parity in the embrace of the Democracy.

THE Government of Newfoundland has adopted a very practical method for controlling the monopolist propensities of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company. It has notified the Company that it will abandon its preemptive right, if the Company will abandon its monopoly of landing cables on the shores of that island; but if not, the Government will exercise its preemptive right. This gives the Government the power to take the property of the Company at a fair valuation, based upon the cost. The Company has been making extraordinary efforts to induce the Government to forego this privilege, and to extend the term of monopoly privilege. But the Government, having in view the public welfare, refuses, and will, in some form, bring the Company to terms.

THE COAL miners to a portion of the anthracite region have learned wisdom in the matter of strikes. Lately the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company posted notices in all their collieries the wearing the hours of labor and draw ing the rules very strictly. A conference of the workmen was held to consider the matter. The conclusion arrived at was that the rules had been posted for the purpose of provoking a strike. Resolutions were therefore adopted notifying the proprietors that the workmen "refuse to strike at this time," that they protest against the new exactions, and as soon as a favorable opportunity presents itself they will resist them; and that the laborers should insist on the strict enforcement of the ventilation laws, proceeding against the inspectors if they neglect their duty. This is much wiser than the system of strikes, which usually benefit the operators in coal more than the miners. We commend the plan adopted to the notice of others, who may be situated similarly to the Pittsville miners.

WE ARE led to believe that the military parade, yesterday, which is itself creditable, was in view of the day, not desired by those most interested in the decoration of soldiers' graves The proper observance of the day was in charge of the Grand Army of the Republic, which did not provide for, and did not have a military parade. It proposed, without unnecessary display of any kind, to proceed to the cemeteries, and there attend to the labor of decoration, having at the close appropriate exercises. This plan was in the highest degree commendable, as being in keeping with the character of the day. It is claimed, however, that the military display seriously interfered with the proper observance, in that it attracted the attention of the people, and prevented, by its delays, many who had intended to visit the cemeteries from going there. We regard this as particularly unfortunate. There are times and occasions when military parades are in every way commendable,—but Decoration Day ought not to be used for that purpose.

LORD CHIEF Justice Cockburn, of England, notwithstanding he has been painted by Caleb Cushing as a narrow-minded, illiberal person, has, in a number of occasions, given an official interpretation to the English law of libel which could it be applied to this State, would be entirely satisfactory, we think, to reasonable publishers. This opinion, expressed in several cases, is in substance "that public journals have a duty to the people which requires them to give publicity to all opinions and statements referring to the characters and acts of persons who occupy any public position, and if such opinions and statements prove erroneous, they can not be held for a charge of libel unless it be shown that the publisher was instigated by real malice, one of the ingredients of which evidence would be his refusal to publish "an answer or refutation of the allegations made." A free, or Constitutional provision, embodying the above ideas, will be entirely acceptable to this Commonwealth. Do the members of the Constitutional Convention think it too much freedom to give the press?

THE BOSTON FIRE.

Boston has again been visited by the fire-fiend, and portions of the city destroyed. The loss is placed at several millions of dollars. It broke out in the large furniture warehouse and aided by a heavy wind, swept along with fearful velocity for a time. The International Hotel and Globe Theatre were among the prominent buildings destroyed. It seems particularly unfortunate that so soon after the great fire that involved that city in such terrible loss, another infliction of the same nature should come upon her. At this writing, we have not the particulars of the extent of the loss, but our news columns contain all that is received up to the time of going to press. After the first great fire, we were treated to a discussion of the dangerous character of the Mansard roofs: it is hard to say just what neral principle will be claimed to be involved his second disaster. Furniture warehouses considered proper in a city, and while the erial may be of an inflammable nature, it ot well be excluded. Probably the fact will timately realized that human prescience ot provide against every form of accident.

THE OBSERVANCE YESTERDAY.

A more agreeable day, for the performance of the various duties required of our citizens, could not be desired, than we were favored with yesterday. The sun's rays were tempered, and a cool atmosphere, made it entirely pleasant for out door exercises. The effect of the favorable combination of circumstances was seen, in the gatherings at the cemeteries, and the general interest manifested in the observances of the day. At the various cemeteries, there were large assemblages of people, and the ceremony of decorating the graves of soldiers, was attended to in a becoming manner. The several delegations of the Grand Army visited the cemeteries allotted them, attended by citizens, resident in the vicinity, or who were drawn to the place by considerations of friendship or love. The addresses were pertinent, and in keeping with the occasion, and all present were impressed with the solemnity of the proceeding. We think it safe to say, that since the custom was inaugurated, it was never more appropriately observed in this vicinity.

The crowds that gathered along the streets, in the early part of the day, while presenting a holiday appearance, were yet apparently impressed with the character of the day, and were orderly and quiet in demeanor. The military display, while in our judgment a mistake, was very imposing, and reflected credit on the men and officers who participated. The closing exercises at the Academy of Music, last evening, were largely attended, and were impressive and interesting. Thus a day, devoted to a sacred object, and one which commands the sympathy of every loyal heart, was appropriately observed. The custom is a beautiful one, and the spirit of the occasion gains a deeper hold on the hearts of the people, with every passing year. It serves as a day for impressing on the popular mind, and particularly the young, a sense of our obligation to those who went forth with their lives as an offering to the country in the hour of danger; and with this, is also instilled the duty of patriotism, and importance of consecrating our all to the welfare of the nation, in time of danger and need.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE warehouse of Peter Hill, Carlisle, Ind., containing nine thousand bushels of wheat, was burned last Thursday night.

POSTAL cards addressed to "the prettiest girl in town," are quite numerous in many places, and one was directed to the "meanest cuss in Cohoes."

A PEORIA girl, on her marriage, sold her piano and bought a sewing machine, and materials enough to make full suits for her husband and herself, and straightway went to work making them up. Her sisters are already all married.

PROF. AGASSIZ has not been so fortunate in his application for aid to the Massachusetts Legislature as he might have been. They have given his Museum only $25,000, and this is cut d. we a-ted, with the stipulation that as much more shall be contributed from private sources.

A WASHINGTON special says Postmaster General Cresswell has examined the postal code to see if it would admit of free transmission of newspaper exchanges and of newspapers published within the county, and has come to an adverse conclusion.

THE small pox is reported to be raging in the City of Mexico and the surrounding towns. The Mexicans are dying, as the telegraph informs us expressively, "like sheep." In a country where vaccination is comparatively unknown, the deaths are of course very many.

THEY are arresting the Bender family, the Kansas murderers, all over the country. The first reports had them closely pursued down the Mississippi by a detective. The next heard of them was their arrest in Texas, and now the telegraph asks us to believe that the old man has been recognized and arrested in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

THE murderer Lusignani, lately hung in New Jersey, had some native wit, if he did part his hair in the middle. Just before he was led out to execution, one of the priests said: "I would willingly be in your place; you will be in heaven soon." "Well, take my place," said the prisoner; "I will get under the bed."

IT is proposed in Louisiana to impose on the turbulent parishes the entire expense of the expeditions sent out to quiet them. The constabulary law of the State, which Governor Kellogg has not yet availed themselves of, authorizes him to appoint a chief constable, and any number of deputy constables, in a disorderly parish, and pay them out of the parish treasury.

A SINGULAR wholesale loss of cattle by a farmer named Everts, living between Rochester, Oakland county, and Utica, Michigan, recently, is reported. Mr. Everts sent his hired boy with his herd of eight cows to Paint Creek for water. The cows waded into the stream, much swollen from recent rains, and while drinking were struck by a large cake of ice, which pressed them under, and ere it passed on its course seven of the eight were drowned.

LEPROSY exists in the Pacific, at the Sandwich Islands, and elsewhere. In China, further west, it has spread more or less for a long time. New San Francisco is becoming alarmed. Within a few years past there were known to be cases of leprosy in the Chinese quarter, but they were carefully kept concealed. Now, however, those having this loathsome disease are found in public places, and in the most crowded streets, and an enforced isolation is talked of.

GEORGE MCHENRY has addressed a letter to the New York Stock Exchange, advising them that the Bischoffsheim party are making strenuous efforts to induce a committee of the London Stock Exchange to permit dealings in Erie shares without the rise of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, and saying that the practical effect will be to neutralize the advantages of that rise at New York; for if shares can be dealt in in that market with limit, that market will be weakened and thus react upon New York.

A WASHINGTON special says that the counsel for the defendants in the Credit Mobilier suit will in a few weeks file a demurrer to the bill in equity, taking the ground that the act under which the bill is drawn is unconstitutional, and that Congress cannot enact for the benefit of the Government what is denied to individual suitors. The act is in direct violation of the existing laws under which defendants have the right to seek protection, and until they are placed on an equality with the plaintiff there can be no equitable proceedings. This will carry the case to the Supreme Court. It is admitted that this objection of the defendants may quash further proceedings.

IT is related of the fatal Richmond, Va., duel that the venerable mother of McCarty was aware from the first of her son's intention to call Mordecai to account. On his suggestion to her, as he lay sick from the wound received from Mordecai, that possibly his friends might refuse to bear his message to his opponent, she said: "Be of good cheer, my son; if they refuse, I'll carry it myself." This Spartan mother was not far from the field when the combat took place. When the perforated body of her son arrived at home at a late hour on that Friday night, the anxious friends who conveyed him into the maternal presence found every convenience necessary to meet just such a contingency as had happened.

PERSONAL.

BEAUREGARD and Longstreet will summer together at White Sulphur Springs, Va.

ONE of Napoleon's grand army for the invasion of Russia in 1812 has just died in Boston.

DR. EMILY BLACKWELL has bought and will live in Alice and Phœbe Cary's home in New York.

CAPTAIN JACK is credited with a stroke of policy in getting rid of the sixty old useless women and children who surrendered to Gen. Davis.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL MICHAEL SHERIDAN, younger brother of the General and one of his staff, was married in Chicago, Tuesday, to Miss Maggie Wray, niece of Colonel McFreely.

IT is generally remarked in court circles (says a writer in the *Sporting Gazette*) that Her Majesty appears just now to be stronger, and, if one may be permitted the term, more "hearty" than she has seemed to be for years.

MR. GEORGE S. PHILLIPS, a most amiable and kindly gentleman, well known to magazine readers under his *nom de plume* of "January Searle," has been removed to the asylum for the insane at Trenton, and there is no prospect of his recovery.

DURING the war it was pretty hard to predict sharp fighting in any locality in which General Sheridan made his appearance. It is hard to teach an old dog new tricks; hence, some people are thinking that the General's approach to the Mexican frontier means a good deal.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, on his return to his home in Concord, Tuesday, met with a cordial welcome from his fellow-townsmen, many of whom turned out in a body, and, forming a procession of the school children, escorted him to the new house which has been erected during his absence. Mr. Emerson was much surprised and gratified, and expressed in his own characteristic way his thanks to his fellow citizens for their kindness and sympathy at the return of an old man and his daughter.

Ritualistic Practices.

Four hundred and eighty "priests of the Church of England" have petitioned the Bishops in Convocation to consider the advisability of providing for the license of "duly qualified confessors," in accordance with the provisions of the Canon Law." The Archbishop of Canterbury treated the petition as an "attempt to entrap the House into an expression of opinion," and pointed out that the petitioners went on to ask that prayers might be appointed to be said for the "Blessed Virgin Mary," and that there should be a "Holy Communion of Burials," and "Commemorations of the Dead," as well as special services for baptized children. His Grace spoke in strong terms of the formation of these and other ritualistic practices, and intimated that he would not scruple to do again what he had done in a similar instance—revoke the license of curates who encouraged confession.

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WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Special Bargains!
At 6½c. Striped Grenadines.
At 8½c. Fast Colored Prints, new and good styles.
At 11c. Wash Poplins, extra cheap.
At 6¼c. Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c. Bleached Muslin, and extra quality for price.
At 8½c. Wide Toweling, all linen, very cheap.
Carpet Department.
STOCK FULL AND COMPLETE.
Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.
Rugs, Mats.
Stools, Hassocks, Stair Rods, Window Shades, &c.
NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Great Closing Sale
AT
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
Is Now in Full Operation
AND HAS PROVED A
DECIDED SUCCESS.
Having decided to make a change in our firm on or before July 1st, until which time we will offer our goods in lots to suit purchasers at such an
Extraordinary Reduction
As must insure a ready sale. To the RETAIL TRADE we offer the cream of our stock at
Twenty Per Cent. Off the Cost,
Which is equivalent to 25 per cent. profit. The stock is now very complete and embraces a splendid line of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Embroideries,
LACES, RIBBONS,
All Wool, Merino and
COTTON HOSIERY
Silk, Lisle and Cloth Gloves,
Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear,
Shirts, Collars and Ties, Corsets, Skirts, &c.,
All of which we offer at
Immense Bargains for Cash
To close out before June 1st. We will offer "Job Lots" to
MERCHANTS AND DEALERS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
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JAS. LITTELL. WM. H. MECHLING.
OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.
Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD RYE WHISKY,
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
237 Liberty
AND
244 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Spring Heel Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brands.
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stock wholesale and retail.
Second Hand Scales.
2,000 lb Fairbanks Scales, Fairbanks.
1 1,500 lb Rolling Mill Scales, Davis.
3 4,000 lb Rolling Mill Scales, Fairbanks.
3 Pig Metal Scales, Novelty Works.
2 2,500 lb Dormant Scales, Fairbanks.
1 5 Ton Wagon Scales, Fairbanks.
1 2 Ton Wagon Scales, Kee e.
1 20 Ton Track Scales, Richie Bros.
The above are all in good condition and will be sold low.
W. A. McCLURG,
Agent Howe's Standard scales,
apr29:mii 68 Wood street.

DRY GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
HERNANI'S, GRENADINES,
Poplins for Summer.
Wash Poplins, Japanese Poplins, Silk Poplins.
Black Dress Silks, Colored Dress Silks, Turquoise Silks.
Suits! Suits!! Suits!!!
A very large and complete line at low prices.
BOYS CASSIMERES AND CLOTH SUITS
WHITE GOODS
Of every Description, &c., &c.
Extra Bargains
In this Department, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa
SUITS
SUITS
AT
BOGGS & BUHL'S.
Ladies' Suits at $8.50.
Ladies' Striped Suits at $5 00.
Ladies' White Suits.
Ladies' Braided Suits.
We opened to-day a choice lot of fine Ecru Linen Suits, hand-omely braided, at $11.00; former price, $15.00.
AT
ERWIN'S!
NEW DRESS GOODS
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
All the New Shades
EVERY DEPARTMENT FULL AND COMPLETE.
A Splend'd Assortment of DRESS GOODS in every Department, from 12 1-2 cents to $1.00 per yard.
SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
JUST OPENED,
1,000 SUITS!
At all Prices, from $3.75 to $25.00.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
Federal St., Allegheny.
SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES.
BLACKS, BROWNS, SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.
NEW GOODS.
A FULL LINE OF LINEN SUITS.
All the new styles in
Parasols, Dress Goods,
In great variety.
LACE CURTAINS and MARSAILLES QUILTS, just received.
H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
MAY, 1873.
SEASON STOCK.
CARPETS,
Choice Styles,
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES LOW
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue
FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, AT
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS',
97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,
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Manufacturers of PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, HALL and OFFICE
FURNITURE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
FIRE CLAY,
WATER PIPES,
CHIMNEY FLUES
And Chimney Tops.
HENRY H. COLLINS
133 Second Avenue.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
NEW RIBBONS,
Plain, Watered, Gross Grain; all colors.
NEW FLOWERS,
New and Varied Lines.
Straw and Jet Ornaments, Handsome Goods, all prices and styles.
Ladies' and Misses' Hats.
Infants' Lace Bonnets.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
From lowest to finest qualities.
Palm Leaf Fans,
Japanese Fans,
New Dagger Fans,
New Silk Fans, all colors.
MOSQUITO NETTINGS
Pink, Blue, Buff, Green and White.
Attractive Prices at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
SUITS
SUITS
AT
BOGGS & BUHL'S.
We opened to-day a choice lot of fine Ecru Linen Suits, hand-omely braided, at $11.00; former price, $15.00.
LADIES' LINEN DUSTERS.
100 PIECES FINE
BLACK HERNANIS
Just opened, in 3-4 and 8-4, from 25 cents to $1.75.
CHOICE NEW
SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS
Lace Sacques and Dolmans.
Lace Point and Berthas.
Superior value in
BLACK ALPACAS
Black Silks, New Parasol's and Silk Sun Umbrellas.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street, Allegheny.
THIS
Muslin Underwear,
MARKED DOWN.
LADIES' CHEMISE, NIGHT DRESSES, SKIRTS, &c., &c,
Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.
BUSINESS CHANGES.
WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED G. BILDERBACK with us in our business.
PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1873. S. EWART & CO.
S. EWART & CO.,
Tea and Tobacco Dealers
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS
289 LIBERTY STREET.
We invite the attention of buyers to our large and newly selected stock of Goods, suitable for
TEAS AND TOBACCO
Will be leading features of our business, our line will comprise a full list of everything needed in a wholesale Grocery House.
apr4:tf
DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF KIM & KIM this day dissolved by the withdrawal of L. C. Kim. The business of the late firm will be continued in all its branches by the remaining partner, who will settle all bills of the late firm.
LEWIS KIM.
GEO. C. A. M.
LEWIS C. KIM.
PITTSBURGH, May 1st, 1873. my2:d3-TTH.
OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., May 8, 1873.
Notice to Parties Interested.
The report of the viewers on the opening and straightening of Buena Vista street, from Norman to James streets, having been finally confirmed, notice is hereby given, that the assessments for benefits are now due, and payable at the office of the City Treasurer.
If not paid within sixty days from this date, liens will be filed on the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
JAMES BROWN,
my8:mi72 Controller.
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
Mottled German Soap.
This Soap has been sold for more than 18 years. It is economical to buy it, as it is sold at the price of ordinary soap, and does more service, being harder, will not waste, yet washes very mild. It can be had of your retail grocer.
The Soap is packed Honestly. Can you afford to pay for what you do not receive?
J. D. PAUL, Agent,
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Arbuckles & Co., Dilworth Brothers, Watt, Lang & Co., T. C. Jenkins, J. S. Dilworth & Co., Haworth & Dewhurst, S. Ewart & Co., and others.
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And French Window Glass.
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89 WOOD STREET.
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CHEMICAL WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pitch, Iron and Asphalt Varnish, Carbolate Powder, the Universal Disinfectant—Carbolic Acid, Crude Acid Purified Benzoles, and other Products of Coal Tar.
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WORKS—Adjoining the Gas Works, Allegheny.
Hazard Powder Company's
SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD.
AT LOW PRICES.
Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street, Allegheny. Pa.
GET THE BEST
Howe Standard,
Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fit Large assortment on hand.
W. A McCLURG,
68 Wood street.
LIME—
200 bbls fresh Cleveland White Lime;
100 " Fremont White Lime;
100 " Eastern White Lime;
and 50 bbls White sand, for sale by
J. H. CANFIELD,
115 W ater street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
WHOLESALE
DEPARTMENT.
Brown Cottons, all grades,
Bleached Cottons, all grades,
Standard Prints, new styles,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
Shirting and Furniture Checks,
American and Russian Crashes,
Blue and Brown Drills,
Plain and Barred Poplins, best makes.
DRESS GOODS.
Black Alpacas, Black Poplins,
Colored Alpacas and Poplins,
Corded Alpacas and Poplins,
Shirts and Drawers,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Notions, Gloves,
Hosiery, &c., &c.
BAZAAR PATTERNS.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

Marbleized Slate Mantles.
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES
Having fitted up the above STORE or the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTELS, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Churches, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.
COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.
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which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with the least fuel of any furnace now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
JAMES OLD,
No. 193 Liberty street,
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ALLEGHENY CAR
AND
Transportation Co.
Incorporated by Act of Assembly.
Capital Stock.....$100,000
Privilege to Increase to.....300,000
SAMUEL M. KIER, President.
JOHN S. PAUL, Manager.
JOHN B. STEWART, secretary.
DIRECTORS—Samuel M. Kier, John S. Paul, George W. Gibson, M. Kier, John H. Miller, Robert S. Ramsey, Jas. McMay, Thos. M. King.
The object of this org nization, with its powers and privileges, are clearly specified in the Charter of the Company, but may be set forth as follows:
First—That of a "Transporta ion Company" or Fast Freight Line.
Second—That of a "Rolli g Stock Company," the purpose of which is to furni ish cars to transportation lines, railroad companies and individuals
Third—That of a "Car Manufacturing Company Establishment," with the additional privilege of making and selling such articles of manufacture as may be deemed profitable.
In view of the extent of the enterprise and demand for interest therein, the Board deemed under the privilege of their charter, to increase the Capital Stock to $250,000; about $150,000 of which is already subscribed. The balance, $100,000 is now offered to the public on the following favorable terms: Ten per cent. (10 p. c.) to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance to be paid at the discretion of the Board, but in no case to exceed ten per cent. per month. Private parties desiring further and additional information may be had by applying at the office of the Company, 167 Wood street. Subscriptions received by either of the undersigned.
S. M. KIER, 249 Liberty St.
J. C. PAUL, Gen. Manager, Wilkinsburg.
J. W. ASHOIT, Treas., 167 Wood St., Pitts.
DR. WHITTIER,
No. 206 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.
Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.
Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage impossible and life miserable, are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence or consultation free. It is self-evident that a physician who has had thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; and Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicine sent everywhere.
Office hours: 9 A. M., to 9 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 3 P. M.
MANHOOD: WOMANHOOD!
"Book for the million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read this book. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPES, 25 cents each. Both for 25 cents.
Address Dr. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
BOLLMANN'S IMPERIAL
WINE VINEGAR.
BOLLMAN & CARL,
62 South Gay street, Baltimore, sole importers of the celebrated IMPERIAL VINEGAR, manufactured by E. & M. Bollmann, Bremen & Hoya.
As a preservative for Pickled Vegetables, Fish, Oysters, and also for table use, it stands pre-eminent.
The popularity of our article has led to numerous imitations. None genuine unless marked E. & M. Bollmann. Orders solicited from wholesale dealers.
T. K. WILLSON,
Merchandise Brokers,
my10:mon6 No. 271 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
ALLEGHENY CAR
AND
Transportation Co.
Incorporated by Act of Assembly.
Capital Stock.....$100,000
Privilege to Increase to.....300,000
SAMUEL M. KIER, President.
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DIRECTORS—James Kelly, J. Morrison Hall, George W. Gibson, M. Kier, John S. Paul, John H. Miller, Robert S. Ramsey, Jas. McMay, Thos. M. King.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Register's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians have been duly passed in the Register's office, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, JUNE 2d, 1873:

No. 1. Final account of John E. Bingler, Administrator pendente lite of George Gumbert, deceased; filed February 6, 1873.

No. 2. Final account of Charles W. Nordsick, deceased, Guardian of minor children of Dietrick H. Kruse, deceased, filed by the Executors of Charles W. Nordsick, deceased; filed February 6, 1873.

No. 3. Account of Angeal Ammon, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Hoose, deceased; filed February 7, 1873.

No. 4. Final account of William Halpin, Executor of the estate of Samuel Wilson, deceased; filed February 8, 1873.

No. 5. Account of George Black, deceased, Administrator of Mary McGough, deceased, filed by administrators of Geo. G. Black, deceased; filed February 8, 1873.

No. 6. Final account of John Meyerhoffer, Guardian of Catharine Rudvigus; filed February 12, 1873.

No. 7. Final account of Henry Johnston, Administrator of Charles Barclay, deceased; filed February 12, 1873.

No. 8. First and final account of Isaac Kerr, Guardian of Mary F. Applegate; filed February 13th, 1873.

No. 9. First account of James P. Wilson, Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, dec'd; filed February 13th, 1873.

No. 10. Final account of Samuel Dickson, Administrator of Jacob H. McEwen, dec'd; filed February 14, 1873.

No. 11. Second account of John Morrison, Acting Executor of Wm. Robinson, Jr., dec'd; filed February 14, 1873.

No. 12. Final account of Phillip J. Meyer, Executor of John George Toest, deceased; filed February 15, 1873.

No. 13. Final account of R. H. Gray and J. B. McDonough, Executors of Robert Shaw, dec'd; filed February 15, 1873.

No. 14. Partial account of Mary Curry and Charles Graham, Administrators of James Curry, dec'd; filed February 17, 1873.

No. 15. Final account of W. J. Mosk and John Cochran, Executors of Belle Anderson, dec'd; filed February 17, 1873.

No. 16. Final account of Peter Boyer and Margaret Cochran, Executors of James Cochran, dec'd; filed February 19, 1873.

No. 17. The account of Z. G. Keehan, Administrator of John Kessler, dec'd; filed February 19, 1873.

No. 18. Final account of the Executors of the estate of John Ubsle t, Sr., dec'd; filed February 20, 1873.

No. 19. Final account of Edward Williams, Administrator of Fanny Brown, deceased; filed February 20, 1873.

No. 20. Final account of Thomas Penny, Administrator of F. H. Gardner, dece sed; filed February 20, 1873.

No. 21. Final account of Lindolin Benz, deceased, Guardian of Ferdinand Trag ess; filed by Executor of said Lindolin Benz, deceased; filed February 24, 1873.

No. 22. Final distributive account of Joseph Harper, Executor of John Harper, deceased; filed February 25, 1873.

No. 23. Final account of Wm. H. Forsyth, Administrator of John A. Forsyth, deceased; filed February 25, 1873.

No. 24. First and final account of E. Y. Patterson and A. Miller Patterson, Executors of will of Abraham Patterson, deceased; filed February 28, 1873.

No. 25. Final account of Samuel Wade, Executor of estate of H. W. Addenbrohe, deceased; filed February 28, 1873.

No. 26. Account of James Blackmore, Administrator of John L. Buckalew, deceased; filed March 4, 1873.

No. 27. Final account of Mary A. Dunn, Administratrix of John C. Dunn, deceased; filed March 5, 1873.

No. 28. Final account of W. A. Lewis, Esq., Administrator of Mary Burke, deceased; filed March 5, 1873.

No. 29. Final account of Henry Heinrich, Administrator of Samuel Heinrich, deceased; filed March 5, 1873.

No. 30. Final account of Patrick Kane and David L. Mitchell, Executors of Patrick McConigle, deceased; filed March 6, 1873.

No. 31. Final account of

HOME NEWS.

The Prothonotaryship

As the day for the primary election approaches the political canvass that has been so lively recently, becomes even more animated, and the friends of the various candidates are making strenuous exertions in behalf of their favorites. Especially is this the case in regard to one particular office—that of Prothonotary, and if we are to judge of the strength of any candidate by the warm hearted espousal of his friends we should rather give the lead to Mr. B. F. Kennedy, for it has rarely happened that any man has been so thoroughly or so enthusiastically endorsed. Strong, however, as this endorsement is in the case of the gentleman who is the recipient of it, there certainly has been no mistake for there are few men who are more deserving, either on account of private worth or public services. Mr. Kennedy has been a resident in Pittsburgh, and his record here is so well known that it is not strange when he asks for office for the first time—after lending his help to others in times past—that he should receive such a hearty and cordial response. The singular fact, too, that he is so strongly supported by those who know him best—his brother lawyers, his former comrades in the field, his neighbors—might escape the notice of the casual observer, but is a significant fact that speaks more in his praise that volumes of puffery. If those who have been his daily associates think him fitted for the office, every reasonable stranger cannot but admit that he must have merits.

Mr. Kennedy's claims for favor, however, do not rest alone on the fact that he is so well thought of by those who know him so well, but he has the other support of a public career that does him every honor. His life, as known to the public, embraces a soldier's hardships and a soldier's triumphs; a civilian's discharge of duty that was never spoken of except in terms of praise—in the very office to the full control of which he now aspires; the record of a lawyer who has won the esteem of the Courts and his fellow members at the bar; and last, a consistent, faithful, energetic support of the Republican party's principles, and years of devotion to arduous work for the party's success. Certainly these are claims which can not be lightly overlooked. No reasonable man could ask a better record. No opp sing candidate can make such a showing; even his opponents admit his merit. And if the voters wish right men to fill the offices within their gift, they ought to, as they undoubtedly will, so express themselves by making a choice of Mr. Kennedy.

The Prothonotaryship—No Doubt of the Result.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

It is mighty interesting reading, one feels inclined to say upon perusal of the views of your numerous vivacious and entertaining correspondents who undertake to keep the public posted upon the merits of the men now running for office in this county. Why, merely glancing over a column of your journal devoted to that species of political literature, I would, if I had any faith in letters, suppose that they were a most extraordinary race of men who aspire to distinction and emolument hereabouts, and feel inclined to regret there were not an hundred offices to be filled, so that each might have one, so lavishly are they to be eulogized.

I am not in the eulogy business myself, but I propose to give you a bit of information this morning, which patient waiting convinces me none of your other correspondents care to give.

It concerns the Prothonotaryship. "

And it is this:

The struggle against "Old" Joe Ross means a desperate effort to prevent his nomination on the first ballot.

But I interviewed" "Old Joe," as one of your reporters would say, last evening.

He was taking his habitual walk on Smithfield street, looking quite fresh and easy.

He wore the same benignant smile that usually distinguishes him.

There was nothing to indicate that he was troubled in the spirit.

And the reason I discovered, was that he was sure than ever of going through on the first ballot. The handsome fight waged against him the stronger he grows. He is a wonderful tough and curious sort of person in a canvass.

I was a kind of wavering myself before, but I respect the "Old man's" pluck and vim, and as he is sure to go through any way I am inclined going to the polls and voting as nobly for him as his oldest adherent.

Moreover there is not one of the whole of them that would make half as good a Prothonotary—or treat the public as courteously, notwithstanding all the the fine things printed.

Yours, &c.

An Unexceptionable Candidate—Mr. A. C. Hays.

In the selection of men for the Legislature, it is generally, and very justly conceded, that every district should have its representative, so that all sections of the county may be fairly represented. But even this excellent rule might be, and ought to be, suspended in a case where a bad man is put up, and but this reason the voters generally endeavor to bring out their best candidate. This year, in one district—the South Side—they have been peculiarly fortunate in this respect, having secured, after considerable solicitation, Mr. A. C. Hays, of the Twenty-ninth ward, as their man.

Mr. Hays at present is a member of Council and is justly recognized as one of the most faithful and energetic members of that body,—by faithful is meant an honest, conscientious discharge of every duty which devolves upon him in that capacity. His record as a Councilman thus far has been pre-eminently straight-forward and upright, and on all questions affecting municipal interests he will be found up to the work. It was this evidence of fitness that attracted particular attention to him and induced South Side voters to urge his acceptance of a place on the ticket to represent them in the Legislature. They have known him previously as a prosperous, energetic, and high-toned business man, and having again proved his worth in public position, naturally looked upon him as their strongest candidate.

Mr. Hays is comparatively a young man but has been for years closely identified with the business interests of the South Side and with the people in that section, so that coming right out of the ranks he would make a most excellent representative. He has also the advantage of being acquainted with public men, and with them wields an influence that could not be obtained by any novice. He has always been consistent as a Republican, and has given both of his time and of his means to the cause, when no thought of office ever entered his mind. His nomination would be a proper tribute to a most worthy gentleman, and one that would reflect credit upon the party and add strength to the ticket.

Mr. Swisshelm Not a "Politician" but a Fit Man for Prothonotary.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

We have listened to the flourishing of trumpets by the friends of the various candidates for Prothonotary, and refrained from saying anything until we heard all that was to be put forward in favor of each of them. We still think, as we thought in the beginning, that Mr. Wm. Swisshelm is the man for the place. Everything that has been said in favor of the others touches him closer than any of them.

He is the one eminently proper man for the place. Has a more perfect knowledge of the workings of the office than any of them, and is a gentleman of intelligence and education. He has been a life-long worker in the ranks of the Republican parties, and has a reputation for honesty and integrity among those who know him second to none in the country.

It is usual for each party to claim the lawyers, and may seem strange to some people. It is because the lawyers are supposed to know more about that office than other folk who have less business there. We have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Swisshelm has more warm friends among the lawyers than either of the other candidates. He is the stand-by of the office, and has been for years, and the only objection we have heard against him is that he is not a politician, or in other words is not a man who lives by politics. Politics, in the science of government, he understands thoroughly, but politics in its corrupted meaning, "how to get office," he is deficient in.

He is just such a man as would do credit to and confer honor on any county as its official. Besides this he has grown gray as a clerk in the office to which he aspires, and if the people believe in civil service reform they should begin at home.

This is the first time Mr. Swisshelm has sought office, and his natural bashfulness would have kept him back this time only for the solicitations of his friends. He has no lucrative profession to fall back on like the others, but if his friends are not greatly mistaken he, instead of being distanced in the race, will come out the winner. It won't do to take odds against him anyhow.

HIS FRIENDS.

The Coronership—Allegheny's Candidate.

Our sister city, Allegheny, don't generally ask a great deal of our County Conventions, and thus far has never secured a great deal either. But occasionally the voters over there manage to forget to vote and work for the party—rise up and ask that some of the favors which the party has to bestow shall be given to their side. In the present canvass, they have made this appeal only in the case instance, that of the office of Coroner, which they claim is their due, and which they wish bestowed upon their candidate, Captain William C. Cooke.

Capt. Cooke is a resident of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, and is a self-made man who has won the general respect of all people among whom he is known. He has grown up with Allegheny, and, though yet a young man, has filled perhaps more offices of trust in that business and in public life than perhaps any other man of his age ever there. For several years he has been representing his ward in Council, and from a personal acquaintance of that body of the leading men of the ward we know that he has been properly fulfilling his duties, and to the satisfaction of the people.

Although a hard working Republican all his life, he has never, up to the present time, asked for office or pay, and has only come into public life when thrust out by his friends, who know his worth.

Capt. Cocke made an honorable record in the army, by his friends don't ask for consideration to his claims on that score alone. They know him to be a man of industrious, *temperate* habits, and a man who quietly, but without fear or favor, attends to every duty devolving upon him. He is a man also of good sound judgment, and quick, active faculties, which have made him successful in business where others failed, and has gained him confidence in business circles.

It is indeed, rarely that such a good man can be induced to run for office, but now that such a one has come out, and especially since we need a first class man in the Coronership, we hope some attention will be paid to Allegheny's candidate in the Convention, and that he will receive that favor which his merits deserve—a nomination.

PENNSILVANIA SENATE.

Of the People, from the People's, for the People—A Man to Serve the People—Charles Jeremy, Esquire, of the Seventh Ward—A "Self Made Man"—A Useful Citizen—Zealous Representative—A Conscientious Friend of the Laborer—The Taxpayers' Champion and Defender—The Uncompromising Opponent of Rings and Jobbery.

Our Legislatures are presumed to be what they ought to be, assemblages of THE PEOPLE by their representatives, not merely associations of professional jobbers—hereditary leeches to tap the veins of the public and suck its vitality—its money—leaving the State in a state of emancipation and poverty.

The functions of our State Legislature are something more than leg-rolling private bills or "serpent" laws to enrich corporations and defraud the people of the sections wherein they are allowed to operate. The object of the creation of the Legislature was to provide by judicious enactments for the increased necessities resulting from the advancement of time.

But the unscrupulous have gained, by "rings" and corruption, many an advantage over the honest few latterly elevated to the honorable places of representatives, both in House and Senate. In view of these facts it behooves the people to see that those who occupy these high places of trust and responsibility are men of honesty—not political SHARKS, devoid of principle and purity.

Such a man as should be sent to our capital to frame our laws and take care of our interests, is Charles Jeremy, Esq., of the Seventh ward, this city, who asks, and whose friends urge, that he be nominated for, then elected to, the State Senate.

If Jeremy is emphatically a man from the people, of the people and for the people; and one with a record that might be envied by any public man. What a man is capable of doing and what a man is likely to accomplish is best judged by what he has done already. Mr. Jeremy is a "self-made man," owing his popularity not to chicanery, "dodges" for the benefit of "rings," inherited wealth, nor to any extraneous circumstances, but to his own energy in all the affairs of business, both as a private citizen and as a public functionary.

He came among us some twenty years ago, comparatively a poor man, and, by his industry, has arisen to his place of social, financial and political honor, and he is now one of our most useful citizens. For eight years he has represented his ward in our City Council—always in the front of his district and the satisfaction of his constituents, as evidenced by his repeated election. He ever faithfully guarded the interests of the tax-payers and zealously opposed "Rings," fought against "jobs" and championed economy. He was bitterly opposed to the City Hall Commissioners, but he was triumphed over by the "Ring," and the tax payers have suffered in consequence, since the fact is notorious that the cost of that structure was twice as much as it should have been.

What is the reason that the ring is supporting George H. Anderson, and so strenuously opposing Jeremy? Why do they go so far even as to threaten men in positions with the loss of office if they vote for Jeremy? Anderson must have been of some benefit to them to carry out their schemes of corrupt legislation. Having tried him for three years they have concluded that he is the right man for them. Jeremy, they say, must be defeated, if they have to send to Harrisburg to borrow a little money from the State Treasury to do so. "He is not the man for us—he is too stubborn and independent, and we cannot use him," they say.

Jeremy is not a "Ring" candidate, and they cannot "use *him*" as Harrisburg to accomplish their schemes.

Voters, turn out at the Primaries and send delegates to the Convention for a man that will not be bought by the "Ring."

"The Coroner's Office."

Blackstone, in the first volume of his Commentaries, speaking of the office of Coroner, says: "It was enacted in the reign of Edward First that none but lawful and discreet knights should be chosen to the office of Coroner. Now, indeed," continues he, "through the culpable neglect of gentlemen of intelligence, this office has been suffered to fall into disrepute and into low hands." How aptly the last sentences apply to our own times. If the office was formerly deemed of such importance as to require an enactment that none but lawful and discreet knights should be chosen, is it now any less important, or does it now require any less degree of capacity and learning to discharge its duties?

The office and power of Coroner are either judicial or ministerial, but principally judicial, and consists first, in *inquiring* when any person is slain or dies suddenly, or in prison,—concerning the manner of his death. If any be found guilty of murder or other homicide, he is to commit them to prison for further trial. The ministerial office of Coroner is only as the Sheriff's substitute.

It will be seen that the judicial duties of the Coroner are of the highest order of importance. Allegheny county has been for years disgraced by the manner in which the office has been managed, and we are now called upon to nominate a candidate to the office for the next three years. It is full time for the people to institute a reform. Now, how is this to be done?

There are now three candidates for the office, prominently before the people. One, a physician, the other two from other walks of life. The question is which of these three, from training and education, would be most likely to possess the necessary qualifications for an intelligent performance of the duties of the office? Can it be doubted that a physician, who has devoted a knowledge of the causes which produce death, constantly brought into contact with death and with disease in all its forms, is the fittest person to conduct investigations into the causes which have produced death? Can it be doubted that a physician, who necessary it is to have the examination conducted under the supervision of one who understands the operation and method of the poison and its symptoms and effect. In the trial of a cause in Court the examination of witnesses is conducted under the direction of a Judge learned in the law and in the application of the same to the evidence in the cause. Why not apply the same rule to investigations before a Coroner? Have the examination conducted under the direction of one who is able to apply the evidence to the subject of the investigation. The late case of the murder of Lizzie Mess, furnishes a striking example of the uselessness which accompanies an investigation by one ignorant of the laws of life and disease. Then after a long inquest the body was interred. After some days it was necessary to resurrect the body for the purpose of examination by Physicians. It is obvious to any one that the fittest time for a post mortem examination is, immediately after death. After decomposition has set in, the tests are uncertain and unreliable. Then, and not before, a Physician for Coroner, would at once have made the necessary examination and might have made discoveries which would have led to the solution of the mystery of her death.

Another reason for choosing a Physician to the office, although not of equal importance, yet highly important to tax payers is this: During the year 1872, as shown by the Controller's Report, the sum of $1,850 was paid out of the County treasury for post mortem examinations. These examinations were made without any regard to their necessity, because under the direction of an unskilled officer. In at least one case, an examination was made, when a man was killed by the falling upon him of the walls of a building then in course of erection. The manner of death was perfectly obvious to every one. In the case of Lizzie Mess, already mentioned, when a thorough examination was highly important, the body had to be raised after interment for that purpose. Under the control and direction of a physician these examinations would be conducted intelligently, the county would be saved a great deal of useless expense and the ends of justice would be more surely reached.

We now have an opportunity to effect a reform. Dr. A. E. McCandless, a physician of good standing in his profession, of unimpeachable integrity and undoubted temperance (a qualification sadly lacking of late years in our Coroners), and in every way well qualified for the position, is before the public as a candidate. Let the people of Allegheny county raise the office from the disrepute into which it has fallen to its true position of dignity and importance, by electing Dr. McCandless to the office.

County Commissioner—Card from Mr. Scott.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Some of my friends censure me for not having canvassed the county in order to secure my nomination at the approaching Convention. This you will see by a reference to the law that governs the office, it was, and is out of my power to do, for at the end of each month I am required to make oath before the County Controller that I have been in the office every day during the month. How, then, could I take the time which, by an oath of office and also by my bond, I am bound to devote to the public business, in traveling over this great county having a hundred and thirty precincts, to promote my individual and selfish interests? I am sure no right-minded man would ask me to seek office at such a sacrifice of honesty and truth. I am aware that it has been the custom to canvass and to use any and every means to secure success—I am sure there is a better way, but when the people will adopt it is not so easily told. I trust my friends will be none the less ardent in my support, because of my inability to see them personally, and I promise, if re-elected, for the future as in the past to do my whole duty. Respectfully, JOHN A. SCOTT.

MAY, 24, 1873.

THE TORPEDO EXPLODER.

Another Attachment Asked for by Colonel Roberts Against Alexander Hamar.

An argument was heard yesterday in the U. S. Circuit Court on an application for a rule against Alexander Hamar, to show cause why an attachment should not be issued against him for contempt. Hamar, it will be remembered, was twice adjudged guilty of contempt of court in refusing to obey a decree enjoining him from exploding torpedoes in the oil wells, and thus infringing upon the patent of Col. E. A. L. Roberts. For the last offence he was sentenced to jail, but after his release on the 5th, 6th and 7th of May it is alleged that he again engaged in the business of exploding torpedoes. When the case came up for argument the respondent's attorneys filed an answer in which Hamar admitted that he had exploded torpedoes on the day named, but he claimed that the torpedoes used were constructed in pursuance of letters patent granted to him on April 15, 1873, and which in no way infringed upon the letters patent previously granted to Col. Roberts. He further denied that he had disregarded the order of the Court, but claimed that in all things he had endeavored to faithfully and honestly obey the mandates of the Court. He further averred that he had given notice that he intended to discharge the torpedoes to the counsel of Col. Roberts. After the reading of the petition for attachment, the affidavits in support of it and the defendant's answer, the argument was postponed until this morning.

TWICE MARRIED.

Arrest of One of Fayette County's Gay Lothario's on a Charge of Bigamy—An Interesting Little Story.

Yesterday forenoon a dispatch was received at the Mayor's office from Thos. Hadden, of Uniontown, Pa., asking the arrest of a man named Samuel A. Clarke, who, it was alleged, had jumped his bail there and would arrive here on the forenoon train on the Connellsville railroad. He was described in the telegram as being about twenty-five years of age, six feet six inches tall, and wearing chin whiskers. The charge against him is bigamy. Detectives Wilmot and Fender, immediately upon the receipt of the dispatch, went to the depot and arrested their man as soon as he stepped off the train. He submitted to the arrest without any remonstrance, although expressing the greatest astonishment at being taken into custody. Mr. Hadden was telegraphed to that Clarke had been nabbed, and he replied, stating that he had sent an officer to bring him to Uniontown. Clarke was in the meantime committed to the central station house to await the arrival of the constable, who reached there last night, and who will leave with his prisoner this morning. It appears that over a year ago Clark got into some difficulty in Uniontown with a young lady named Miss Annie E. Moore. They took a trip together, and while in this city were married by Alderman McMasters. They returned to Uniontown, and from all appearances, the relationship between them was no more intimate than before their tour together. No one in that quiet old burg knew that they had plighted faith at the altar of Hymen. A year glided by, and Clarke no doubt thinking that his wife could not prove that they had been wedded, last week concluded to take unto himself another wife, and accordingly on the 20th instant he was again married, and this time to Miss Sallie Craig, who however was ignorant of the deception he was practicing on her. Although Clarke may have destroyed all the certificates of the marriage with Miss Moore, all record of the transaction is not lost, for in the registration department of the Board of Health of this city, is recorded, the union of Samuel A. Clarke of Uniontown, Pa., to Miss Annie E. Moore. On the same place, the ceremony being performed by Alderman McMasters, on the 16th of May, 1872. Clarke, in company with Detective Wilmot and a GAZETTE reporter, examined the record yesterday afternoon, and when will bring almost a new addi loral evidence, and the case was re opened. Several female witnesses testified that Mr. Lies, who appears to have been of a confiding nature, at different times told them of his intention to marry Miss Lies. It also developed related of him that he made three unsuccessful attempts with different women, to induce them to elope with him, but failed until his Melnotte romances of wealth and pleasure bound the seas, strengthened by valuable gifts of money, jewelry, a watch, dresses, &c, gained him a victim in the person of a young girl—at least the two disappeared about the time mentioned, and the girl had previously acknowledged to one of the witnesses her purpose of eloping.

Prize Packages Forbidden.

It will be grateful intelligence to travelers upon the Pennsylvania railroad that the general manager of that line has forbidden the sale of prize packages and gift confectionary on the cars of the company by the news agents. The example thus set should be followed by the officers of all the other railroads in the country. The prize package business is unknown, and is in a small way, a systematic swindle. No purchaser gets the worth of his money or anything like it, and it is a confusion of offenses to passengers who do not care to make such pecuniary ventures to be annoyed by the passing of candy thrown into their laps a dozen times during a short journey by persistent and vociferous urchins. Possibly there are persons upon the cars who have a desire to make purchases of this description, but the number of these is necessarily small, and it is entirely absurd that the large majority of travelers should suffer annoyance for the sake of accommodating them.

A Dastard's Crime.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Elizabeth Conrady, a respectable German lady, residing on First street, Allegheny, called at the Allegheny Mayor's office and made information against Frank Peterson, a young man twenty-two years of age, for practices of a revolting nature. The lady's story was, that the defendant resided with her parents in the same house in which she herself and family, and that by threats he succeeded about ten days ago in overcoming her two daughters, one aged ten and the other fifteen years. The children, after the accomplishment of the purpose, were threatened through fear, from telling their mother until the fact was made known by the development of disease in the younger child.

Peterson was arrested before Mayor Callow and made the information as stated, upon which the accused was arrested and committed to jail for trial.

See in another column, advertisement about sons, and Nebraska Lands.

Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any reader of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place that they obtain their timber, to the amount of 300,000 to 500,000 feet of well seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly fabricating all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, hotel and mill trucks. They are also constantly turning out spring and plain wagons in great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, &c.; and finally, their grocers' delivery and light, and shortly before the fire, leave.

In running to the fire the new truck ran against a milk wagon, on Penn avenue, but did no damage though a woman jumped or fell out of the wagon.

James Green a member of the "Eagle" was hurt about the head on Sixteenth street, by being struck with a hose coupling. He was properly cared for.

BREVITIES.

——On Sunday evening last the house of Thomas Collins, constable of Hydetown, Crawford county, was entirely destroyed by fire. The house was valued at fifteen hundred dollars.

——On Friday night last, the Bridge house, Check house and a portion of the Inclined Plane, at Montiello Furnace located in Valley township, Armstrong county, were destroyed by fire. The loss to the company will exceed four thousand dollars.

——Yesterday afternoon an old building known as the "Stone House" at Jack's Run was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about $1,000. The old house was used as a station, and had withstood the storms of half a century, when a spark from a locomotive fired the roof.

——Mr. Harvey of Mt. Washington, while plowing, yesterday, drove his horses too near an embankment, and both animals tumbled over, a distance of twenty feet, dragging the plow with them. One escaped with slight injury but the other was injured so badly that it will probably have to be killed.

——Sheriff Bonneker, of Cambria county, assisted by a posse of police, the other day arrested Michael Dignam, James Coyle, William Freeman and John Kehoe, ringleaders of a gang of men employed on the Pennsylvania road for creating a disturbance and provoking a riot at Gallitzin, where a large number of laborers were engaged in the work of enlarging the tunnel. The men were all lodged in the Ebenburg jail.

——On Saturday last, Mr. R. E. Green and others were engaged cleaning out old oil wells at the Miller farm, near Titusville, when the grabs hooked up a portion of the remains of an infant. The remaining portion of the body was afterwards fished out of the well in a decomposed state. Upon examination it was thought the infant, which was forced down a five inch casing, was about two months old at the time of its death. The affair has created considerable excitement at Miller Farm.

——A man from the country visited Titusville the other night, and got very rudely kicked out of bed quite late, through mistake, and very unceremoniously withal. He and his wife were visiting his wife's sister, and the hostess gave to her guests the bed usually occupied by her and her husband. Hubby came home at quite a late hour, and being steamed up considerably, proceed to retire his virtuous spouse, and behold! a man was there. Without fur her ceremony the man was ousted as above indicated. When the mistake was discovered the necessary explanations were made and the brothers-in-law made the matter satisfactory.

——There is to be a change of superintendency of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway. Mr. J. D. Barton has resigned and is to be succeeded by Mr. O'Brien. The latter has been Chief Engineer of the road. Arrangements have been made to narrow gauge both the track of the Atlantic & Great Western and the Erie to four feet nine and one-fourth inches. The same superintendent who reduced the narrow gauge of the Baltimore & Ohio, will now in Meadville also commenced his preparations. It is expected to have everything completed for the changes on the first day of August next. The gauge of the Franklin Branch of the Atlantic & Great Western is to be first changed so as to sort of post up the boys how to do it.

——"See what a stranger thinks of Pittsburgh, who gives the following "ground plan" of the city. Store—saloon—harness shop—saloon—big saloon—livery—saloon—meat shop—saloon—residence—saloon—barber pole—saloon—shoe shop—saloon—whisky shop—larger beer store—bakery—gin mill—saloon—drug store—saloon—free concert business—saloon—livery stable—saloon—beer hall—coffin store—saloon—lawyer shop—beer foundry—hotel with beer attachments—saloon, etc.,—and adds: 'The above is as correct as we can make it at present, if we have omitted anything it is one or two saloons."—*Greenville Argus.*

"Street, yru—(hie) 're dr—(hic) unk" re provingly remarked an *Argus*-eyed old toper from Greenville, whose liberal potations had marvellously enlarged his vision, so that he saw undulating streets before him and seductive saloons on every side.

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 019:tyW.

See in another column, advertisement about owa and Nebraska Lands.

CORONER'S INQUESTS YESTERDAY.

Drowning Cases—Embankment Accident —Infanticide—Killed by the Cars.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of John Smith, who was drowned at the foot of Madison avenue, Allegheny, the day previous. A verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered.

A brother of Jos. Phillips, who was drowned in Chartiers creek, on Sunday, visited the Coroner yesterday, and asked that the inquest be re-opened, as he believed he was foully dealt with. The inquest will be re-opened this morning at nine o'clock.

The Coroner held an inquest on William Bedford yesterday, who was killed the day previous at Huckeustein's brick yard, in Allegheny. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of Albert King, aged seven years, who was drowned off a raft in the Monongahela river. A verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered. He resided with his parents on Edward alley, Twenty-seventh ward, South Side.

The jury in the case of Henry Fitzhubert, killed at the Union Depot, last Saturday night, rendered a verdict of accidental death, and recommended that a watchman be placed at the tunnel and Union Depot.

A verdict of death from causes unknown was rendered in the case of the female infant found drowned, last Saturday, on the bank of the Allegheny, near the Suspension bridge.

DOMESTIC DISCOURSE.

The Divorce Business in Court Yesterday.

The unhappiness of two families was brought to the attention of the Court yesterday by petitions in divorce presented. The first was an appeal from Mrs. Christina Lies, of Allegheny, for a severance of the hymeneal bonds which bound her to Jacob Lies. This is an old case revived. It will be remembered that Lies has attracted more than ordinary attention by his mysterious disappearance on two occasions. His wife, becoming tired of the monotony of this amusement applied for a divorce on the ground of his desertion and improper treatment, but failed to make the case out to the satisfaction of the Court, and the petition was dismissed. Afterward she obtained addi loral evidence, and the case was re opened. Several female witnesses testified that Mr. Lies, who appears to have been of a confiding nature, at different times told them of his intention to marry Miss Lies. It also developed related of him that he made three unsuccessful attempts with different women, to induce them to elope with him, but failed until his Melnotte romances of wealth and pleasure bound the seas, strengthened by valuable gifts of money, jewelry, a watch, dresses, &c, gained him a victim in the person of a young girl—at least the two disappeared about the time mentioned, and the girl had previously acknowledged to one of the witnesses her purpose of eloping.

Mrs. Lies, the petitioner, is now in court, and will be heard this morning.

Mary Ann Hamilton, of Allegheny, has also petitioned for a divorce from her husband, Robert Hamilton, on the ground of desertion. They were married in 1865, and lived happily together until 1870, when Hamilton left his wife and family and went to Kansas. He returned in 1871, and remained with his family for a short time, when he again left them, and has not been heard from since. Mrs. Hamilton asks that she be restored to her maiden name, Mary Ann Hall.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Smoky Island Again—An Error Corrected —Some Reminiscences of the Past—The Flood of '32.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your issue of Tuesday, the 27th, regarding Smoky Island affairs, we were astonished to see old Zenas Neal mentioned as a colored man, a squatter on the island. This is quite a mistake. Mr. Neal was a well-known resident of the old South ward, living in that part better known as Scotch Hill, his occupation being that of a carter. His principal hauling was sand and gravel, supplying pavers with those articles. He was noted in his time for having fine large horses, his being among the best to be seen on the streets. He had quite a family of sons and daughters. One of the daughters married a man named William Johnston, a machinist and engine builder. We presume the great deposit of sand and gravel, of which the island was principally composed, drew Neal's attention to it, and we remember distinctly at the time a report that he had purchased it. Mr. Johnston, now his son-in-law, built on the island a large wooden shop for the purpose of building engines and machinery. This was, we believe, in 1831, and considerable work in that line had been done before its destruction at the time of the great flood of 1832. The writer was one of a party who crossed in a boat over the spot where the shop had stood to relieve the family of Mr. Thomas Pears, who were taken out of the second story window. The immense body of water passing over the island, and at the fearful rate it was going at the time of our crossing, made our trip one of imminent danger, so much so that we cannot forget it. With the exception of a few trees left standing at the head of the island, not a vestige of the island's former appearance was left. The surface soil to the depth of some feet was swept away. In a conversation with Mr. Johnston afterwards, alluding to the danger we were in from the fearful current while crossing, he said there was no doubt about it, it had carried away his anvils.

MACDONALD.

SHEDS ABLAZE.

Burning of Allegheny Valley Railroad Sheds on the Banks of the Allegheny River—Four Horses and Five Cars Destroyed.

A large fire with comparative little damage, occurred yesterday afternoon on the Allegheny river bank, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. The alarm was struck from box 61, and the department promptly responded. The fire originated in a stable on the bank of the river in which were four horses. They were burned to death. From this it communicated to the freight sheds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, under which were five cars; these were destr yed as were the sheds. The Company do not count their loss on the shed anything, as they were about to tear it down and put up a handsome depot. One of the cars destroyed was loaded with hay and another with scrap iron. The hay did not belong to the Company. The Company calculate that the loss by the burning of the cars will amount to about $7,000. Mr. Green, of West Virginia, owned the four horses, which were valued at $600 and were insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from an incendiary, as a boy was seen to enter the stable with a box of matches and a light, and shortly before the fire, leave.

In running to the fire the new truck ran against a milk wagon, on Penn avenue, but did no damage though a woman jumped or fell out of the wagon.

James Green a member of the "Eagle" was hurt about the head on Sixteenth street, by being struck with a hose coupling. He was properly cared for.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1873.

Money was more active and easy at 7 per cent., and easier in the afternoon at 6@6. Sterling was dull and steady at 108¼@108¾ for sixty days and 109@109¼ for sight. Gold was quiet and steady at 112¾@112¾, with the bulk of the business at 112¾, closing at 112¾@112¾. A "put" on one million for sixty days at 112¾ sold for ½ per cent. Loans were 100 per cent for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings $111,000,000. Treasury disbursements $57,000. Customs receipts $393,000. It is announced from Washington that the legal tenders are reduced to $356,000,000. Governments are dull but strong. State bonds were quiet but steady. Railroad bonds were active than yesterday, and the business was quite large. Stocks were dull and unsettled early in the day, but became strong and active in the afternoon, and were finally higher, with the bulk of the business at 1@2 per cent advance. Otherwise the fluctuations were small, say ¼@¾ per cent., the whole list closing firm at the best prices of the day. The strength in the Pacific Mail election shows the control of the institution to be firmly established at the figure at which Commodore Vanderbilt placed it. It is the President, Mr. Stockwell is Director and Comptroller, and Mr. Vanderbilt is in a bad fix financially. The annual statement of the company shows cash assets, including cost, other equipments, &c., of $7,741,648, of which that $2,472,930 has been paid on six mess now building, leaving $5,268,727 left for the old vessels. The old company bonds $2,000,534 redeemable, and computes the value of the old vessels at $3,000,000, thus giving the total assets to be $8,268,000; gross receipts of the year, $4,422,966, against $3,960,376 the previous year, 1871-72 showing an increase of $462,590. Of this increase $300,000 already received shown. The chief fluctuations to-day were Pacific Mail, which opened at 45¾, sold up to 47¾, Western Union at 78¾@79, closing at 78¾; New York Central, 92¾@93, closing at 92¾; Erie, 20¾@20¾; Reading, 96¾@97, closing at 96¾; Pittsburgh, 86¾@87, closing at 86¾; Rock Island, 108¾@108¾; Fort Wayne, 93¾@94, closing at 93¾; Illinois Central, 122@122¼; Ohio & Mississippi, 31@31¼; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 97@97½; Hartford & Erie, 23¾; Bankers' bills, 108¾.

LONDON, May 28.—Consols for money 93¾, and for account 93¾. U. S. 5-20s, 1865, 94¾; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 89; Erie Railway bonds, 48¾.

PARIS, May 28.—Rentes 107 55c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1873.

APPLES—Sales of green apples at $2.50@3 per barrel for common to fair, and $3.50 to $4 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—50@60c per gallon

BEANS—In light supply, and in demand but prices are without quotable change, ranging from $2.50@3.25 per bushel, according to quality.

BUTTER—Commission men all agree in reporting an exceedingly hard market, and, as there is no reason to hope for an early improvement, they are nearly all discouraging shipments. Quotations may be given at 8@12 for inferior to fair, and 15 to 18 for prime to choice.

CHEESE—Is selling slowly and weaker under the influence of increased receipts, but prices are without quotable change, ranging from 11 to 14, as to quality.

COUNTRY BACON—Is less active, the hot weather having curtailed the demand, but stocks are light and prices remain unchanged.

CABIN OIL—Is quoted at 45@50c for the car load, and 1@2c additional for smaller lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches continue dull and nominal at 6@6½. Apples, 5¼@4¾c. Blackberries, 9c.

EGGS—Dealers generally seem to be impressed with the belief that prices are not likely to go any lower for the present, but the supply is fully equal to the demand and the arrivals continue large. Quotations may be fairly given at 14¾@15.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and unchanged—It is devoid of a single new feature worthy of special notice. We continue to quote spring wheat flours at $6.50@6, and red winters at $6.75@7 for western, and $6.50 for city.

GRAIN—There is a fair local demand for all kinds of grain, and the market is firm, ranging from $1.80@1.85 for fair to prime red, and $1.90@1.95 for white. Oats steady, with a fair inquiry, and may be fairly quoted at 42@50. Shelled Corn is scarce, and as there is some inquiry for it, it is held firmly at 56@58 on track, and 60@60 free in store. There is also considerable inquiry for Rye, and our market is almost bare; we advance our quotations to 90@95c. Barley is nominal at 60@65 for spring, and 80@85 for fall, as to quality.

GROCERIES—There is a moderate degree of activity manifested in the grocery market; a very fair demand is reported for the leading staples, but there is still plenty of room for improvement, especially in regard to prices there is no change to note.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 25c; Good to Prime, 22½@23c. fair 21@21½c. Old Government Java, 31c; other Javas, 26@28c; Roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 28c; loose, 27½c. Roasted Java, 33c.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾c; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 11¾; Standard A, 10½; Extra C, 10¼; C, 10¼c; C, Yellow, 10¾; Circle C, 10¼; Lower grades, 9@10.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 65, other grades ranging from 60 to 65, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾; Patna, 8@8¼; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 73@75c; Prime 70@72c.

HAY—Baled continues to come in pretty freely, notwithstanding it is claimed that there is no money in it at present prices, $24 to 28 per ton, according to quality and condition.

MILL FEED—Continues quiet and unchanged, per pair according to size.

POTATOES—Continue very scarce, but it is probable that the market will be well supplied within the next week or two, as the advanced prices will cause increased receipts from the west. We continue to quote at $1@1.05 per bu, for prime Peach Blows in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—Live chickens, quotable at 75@85c per pair according to size.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams per lb, 14@c, canvassed do., 15c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9½c; canvassed do, 10c; plain do, 8½c; Bill Sides, 9½c; Clear Rib Sides, 10c; Clear Bellied Bacon, 12½c, canvassed, do, 13c; Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 13½c, canvassed do, 15c; Mess Pork, $17.50 per bbl; Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen; Prime Leaf Lard, in tcs, 10c; refined in tcs, 12c; Prime Leaf, half bbls, 11c; bkts, 11¾c; Lard in 5 lb. cans, 12½c; do in 5 lb. pails, 13¼c; do. in 3 lb. pails 13¾c; do. in 1 lb, pails, 13¾c; do. in 6 lb. pails, 13¾.

SEEDS—There is little or nothing doing in either Clover or Timothy Seeds, as the season is now about over. Flax Seed continues very scarce, and the only indications just now seem to be pointing in another and entirely different direction. Refined is quotable at 160@164 on cars for prompt delivery for May. Philadelphia delivers and 19½@20 for first and last half of June.

BIRDSEED—Canary is quoted at 3½@4c per lb.

BAGGING—Quoted at 23@24c.

WHISKY—Highwines continue firm and tending upward, we now quote at 95@96.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDN

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
7 PER CENT.
Water Loan and Penn Avenue
BONDS,
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
W. M. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CERUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

FOR SALE,
City of Pittsburgh
7 PER CENT.
Water Loan and Penn Avenue
BONDS,
At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
A. A. DAVISON, W. K. BROWN,
E. V. HAVEN, S. SCHOONMAKER,
C. C. WARDLE, T. W. PHILLIPS,
C. H. ROBERTS, M. KENNEDY.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and prompt returns made.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
58 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Buy and Sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to
London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

FOR SALE,
City of Pittsburgh
SEVEN PER CENT.
Water Loan Bonds.
At Par and Interest,
Free from Taxation
ALSO NO. 1
Municipal and School Bonds,
Bearing Ten (10) per cent. Interest, Payable semi-annually.
We have examined these Bonds carefully, and can recommend them as a safe and paying investment. Conservative investors are solicited to examine these Bonds both as a protection against loss, theft and fire, and for the income we realize in connection therewith. Those who wish to reinvest Coupons and Dividends, and those who desire their income from securities already invested in other less profitable ones for cash, will do well to examine the merits of the above Bonds.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 30, 1873.

Owing to Decoration Day ceremonies, very little business was transacted in financial matters, with the exception of paying checks and maturing obligations. Money continues easy at former quotations. The Boston fire was not so extensive as to materially affect the market. The bank statements are now ready for publication in compliance with orders from headquarters, and quite a number of them will be found on our first page. Nothing whatever was done in local securities and real estate.

The creditors of the Metz estate are being paid off at the rate of 8 per cent. Metz's liabilities footed up about $183,000, while all that has been realized out of the estate thus far is only between $15,000 and $16,000. His deposit accounts were much larger than the public generally had any idea of, which explains the heavy failure. He did a heavy business in foreign exchange, and the bulk of it was with Germans, with whom he was very popular.

In Philadelphia there is moderate inquiry, but rates continue remarkably easy for first-class borrowers; six per cent. is the average on call loans. Best grades of mercantile paper sells readily at 8 per cent. Railroad stocks sold at 97@98, the latter price for Pennsylvania. They were excited and weak, with large sales as low as 54¾, but rallying to 55, buyers' option, and closing at 55@55¼. The rest of the list held off, owing to the excitement being concentrated on Pennsylvania railroad, with the result recorded.

Money in Chicago continues in good supply and easy, and in banking circles everything is in smooth running order. A No. 1 paper is promptly taken at 10 per cent. per annum, and for prime call loans 8@9 per cent. is charged. Street rates were 10@12 per cent. per month. The tone of trade is gradually improving, and deposits are a little better than last week.

Business was dull at the Baltimore Stock Board to-day, but prices were well sustained for all classes of securities. Railroad stocks were dull; Baltimore and Ohio closed at 117@117¼; 11 shares Northern Central sold at 53, and the closing quotations was 53@53¾. Central Ohio preferred was offered at 84¾. In Railroad bonds the only transactions reported were $2,000 Baltimore and Ohio 1885 sixes at 96, and $1,000 Pittsburg and Cincinnati second mortgage sevens at 89¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 30, 1873.

Business was pretty generally suspended to-day, not only here but in all the leading cities of the country, hence our commercial reports, are of necessity very brief. Some of the produce houses were open for a time early in the day, but nothing positively necessary in order to look after perishable goods, particularly green truck, which, if permitted to lie over for a few hours after coming here, is fit for nothing, and has to be hauled to the river.

The Butter trade continues exceedingly dull, and there is but little prospect of an early change for the better—prices are nominally unchanged. Eggs quiet and unchanged—15 may be rounded as the ruling quotation. Cheese in good supply and weaker in consequence, but there is no change in prices.

Grain is also less active, and if anything a shade weaker, under the influence of the advices from other points, but prices are fully as high as they were 10 days ago. Spring wheat; $8.78@9 for western red winters, and $9.30 for city. Both New York and Liverpool markets reported dull.

There is no movement in Dried Peaches, and holders generally are very anxious to close out, and the indications at this writing are that they will have to carry considerable stock over into next year. As noted in our last, some of the best Apples have been picked up and shipped to New York.

The Grain market is firmer in consequence of light receipts and reduced stocks but prices are not quotably higher, and the demand, as a rule, is confined entirely to supplying immediate wants. Wheat is scarce, and in demand at $1.80 for good spring, and $1.90@1.95 for white, $1.85 for red winter, and $1.90@1.95 for white for good to prime—the latter is little or no call for spring. Shelled Corn is still quoted at 50@60, and the same figures will apply to Ear, but 60@65 is the outside for prime. There is little or no inquiry for the former than the latter. Oats steady at 42@50. Rye is wanted, but there is none here—quotable at 90@95. Nothing doing in Barley.

The hay market continues very dull, and with increased receipts, stocks accumulating, and holders generally anxious to realize, prices are weak and drooping—those who contracted for hay some time ago on prices prevailing at that time for future delivery will lose money on it. Wagon hay is also coming in freely from the country.

The arrivals of Potatoes are increasing, and it is expected that the market will be fully stocked within the next week or ten days, and, if so, lower prices will be the result.

The Provision market is not as strong as it has been, and within the past week or two there has been a reduction made in prices—we should not be surprised if there would be a still further decline, particularly in Shoulders and Sides.

Late news from Rio reports Coffee firm at former quotations with stocks decreased and small purchases for the United States. New York and Baltimore markets firm at the late advance with fine Rios scarce and high. The high price now being paid for roasting grades will compel an advance soon in packed roasted Rio unless a decline, which is not probable, takes place. Java higher. Refined Sugars have certainly touched bottom, and it is reported at the refineries that the west has gone in freely on almost all standard sorts, and consequently, are lower than they have been at any previous period in the last ten years. Rangoon Rice easy. Low grade Carolina lower. High grades scarce and high. New Orleans molasses in good request at lower prices than they are selling at in any market east or west. Better figures are looked for as the season goes on. Syrups dull.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 30, 1873.

The pig iron trade continues dull, as it usually is at this particular time, and no immediate improvement is expected in this line, as the only thing there is, is for small lots to meet immediate requirements; but while the market is weak, there is no quotable change in prices, as compared with last week. The best mill irons are quoted at $38 to $40; some buyers assert that they can buy at $35, but nominally the figures are firm, and holding at $40, and as yet have sold nothing strictly first class, under this figure; white and mottled irons ranging lower. Trade very light and dull. There are so many different kinds of foundry, classified No. 1, that it is difficult to quote—there is a range of from $4 to $6 per ton, generally conceded now that present prices of pig iron scarcely cover the actual cost of making it, and it follows, therefore, that there must soon be a change one way or the other; as hinted in our report of last week, a large number of furnaces have gone out of blast already, and unless there is an improvement in prices, of which there is much prospect at this writing, others, still in operation, will have to do likewise.

The market for finished iron continues dull, and in a very unsatisfactory condition, and it is probable that some of the mills will soon shut down—the majority of them are now running under turn now. Prices still appear to be shrinking, sales reported at 3.60@3.65 cash, and 3.80@3.85 time—the largest buyers want to buy at 3.50, but so far as we know there are no sellers here down to our quotations. Nails also dull and drooping, may be quoted at $4.62½@4.75 per keg, cash and time.

ANTHRACITE.

50 tons No. 1 Foundry	44	00 4 mos
100 tons No. 2 Foundry	42	00 4 mos
40 tons No. 2 Foundry	40	00 5 mos
100 tons No. 2 Foundry	42	00 5 mos
30 tons No. 1 Foundry	42	00 4 mos
20 tons No. 3 Foundry	38	00 4 mos

SMELTING COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

300 tons Gray Forge	36	00 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	38	00 4 mos
500 tons Gray Forge	38	00 6 mos

H. B. CHARCOAL.

5 tons No. 1 Foundry	58	00 4 mos
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	55	00 4 mos

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH PT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. S. R. LESSEE.

Nimick & Co.m	20	J W Porter.m 5

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Caughey & H.m	1	J Reamer.m 3
Nimick & Co.p	1	Caughey & H.b 1
J W Porter.m	2	
Total		8

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger B & Co.o	21	S Rannolds.p 1
Brown & Co.o	2	
Total		24

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, May 30—5 P. M.—Consols 94. American securities: 5-20s of '65, old, 91¾; do '67 94¾; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 89¾; do 6s, 94¾; Erie 19¾.

PARIS, May 30.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 3,300,000 francs during the week. Rentes opened at 56f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—United States bonds: 5-20s of '62, 93¾.

LONDON, May 30.—Spot in oil 56s. Tallow 48s.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾@9¾d; sales of 10,000 bales; American 5,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales. Cotton for the week 71,000 bales; exports 9,000 bales; speculation 7,000; receipts 10,000 bales; American 5,000 bales; total receipts 12,000 bales; American 5,000 bales; actual exports 7,000 bales; stock 479,000 bales; American 262,000 bales; April shipments from New Orleans, May delivery from Savannah or Charleston, 9¾d; July and August delivery 9¾d. Breadstuff firmer. Wheat: 1s 2d@12 4d for average California No. 2; 12s 6d for good to fine Red. Corn: 30s for Yams and tablets at Manchester quiet and unchanged. Steel: Iron of 4 tons for the three days 44,000 qrs; American 41,000 qrs. Receipts of corn for the past three days 8,000 qrs; American 4,000 qrs.

ANTWERP, May 30.—Petroleum 49¾f.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Cotton steady at 19½c. Flour quiet at $6.50@7.25. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 Red at 92c. Corn quiet at 42c. Rye nominally 68. Oats quiet at 34@35c. Barley dull and prices nominal. Groceries steady. Pork dull at $14.62½@14.75. Lard unchanged. Clear 12@13c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 9c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7½@7¾c; clear rib sides 9½@9¾c; clear sides 9¾@10c. Whisky firmer at 91¾c.

LOUISVILLE, May 30.—Bagging quiet and unchanged. Cotton quiet; sow middling 19c. Flour dull; family $6; A No 1 $7.50@8.75. Grain and groceries unchanged. Provisions dull. Mess pork held at $17 50 for round lots. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders 7½c; clear ribs 9½c; clear sides 10c; canvassed hams 12½@13c. Lard: tierce 9½c; kegs 10½c. Whisky firmer at 91c.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Flour dull but unchanged; only a local demand. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No 1 red fall $1.36@1.37; No 2 do $1.30@1.31; No 3 do $1.25@1.26; a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 30@32c at elevator; No 2 spring 1.25@1.26. Corn dull and lower; No 2 32@33c on track; closing at the inside figures; 30@30½c for sacked; many sellers want to buy at 30c, but so far as we know there are no sellers here down to our quotations. Nails also dull and drooping, may be quoted at $4.62½@4.75 per keg, cash and time.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Flour in limited request for high grades, with a moderate demand for low; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $7.50@8.50; Pennsylvania do $8@8.50; Ohio do $8@8.50; Western do $8@8.50; amber $8.25. Corn steady; yellow 60c; mixed western 59@60c. Oats active; white 40@42c; Pennsylvania 38@39c; Delaware 37@38c. Mess pork $16.50. Hams in pickle 11½@12c. Petroleum steady; crude 12½c; refined 23c. Whisky firm at 90c.

NASHVILLE, May 30.—Cotton: demand fair and market firm, good ordinary at 12@13c; low middlings 16¾@16¾c; fair strong with a moderate demand; family white $9@9.25. Wheat dull and prices drooping, no demand; red, new at $1.25@1.30. Corn in good but unsettled at 56@58c in depot and sacked. Bulk meat plenty and unchanged. Bacon sweet and unchanged. Whisky scarce and firm at 91@92c.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—Sugar in fair demand; fully fair 8¾c; prime 9¼c. Molasses in good interest. Cotton quiet; sales of 2,000 bales; good ordinary 18½c; low middlings 18¾@19c; strict middling 19½c; middling 20c; receipts 1,300 bales; exports coastwise 1,700 bales; stock 229; a sea 93 85. Week's sales 15,000; receipts 46,337; gross 51,000; exports coastwise 7,000; sales 22 901; other foreign ports 5,797; constwise 2,400.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—Flour unchanged and dull. Wheat steady and unchanged; Southern steady; mixed western 88@93c. Oats dull; western 42@43c; do white 47@48c; Pa. do 45@46c. Rye steady and unchanged at 91c. Whisky nominal and dull at 94@95c. Western bought at 91c; closing at 90c.

DETROIT, May 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; extra white $1.38; No 1 do $1.35@1.36; No 2 do $1.31@1.32; No 1 red $1.32@1.33; No 2 do $1.29@1.30; amber $1.33@1.34; No 2 do $1.30@1.31; No 1 white 1.32@1.33; No 2 do 1.29@1.30. Corn quiet and unchanged; No 1 at 36c; state at 40c.

OSWEGO, May 30.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; western 51@52c.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Beeves: receipts to-day 20 cars or 660 head, making 4 to-day 3,500 for four days' supply, 3,720 for the same time last week. Dealers in live stock here pay but little attention to legal holidays, and while banks, produce and other leading stores of the public offices were closed business in cattle yards went on as usual. The demand was not strong and buyers and sellers met on nearly the same basis that both of the offerings changed hands at about yesterday's figures, ranging per lb for common to prime native steers, and with no sales of Texans or fancy bullocks; the bulk of the sales were at 6@7c for Illinois steers of 1,350@1,450 cwt at 7@7½c; 6 cars of rather common do, 64@67c cwt at 11 1@12c. Sheep and Lambs: The receipts 19 cars or 3,400 head, making 4 to-day 11,000 for four days against 7,630 for same time last week; the sheep were dull and heavy and had 0 @ sale at 5@6c for a poor load at 6½c; spring lambs fairly steady at 11@12c, with a small number at 13@14c. Hogs: Receipts 5 cars or 1,000 head, including 2 cars unsalable Ohio sheep 80 lbs average 350; 2 cars do 87 lbs 6c; 1 car do 91 lbs 6½c; 1 car do 81 lbs 5¾c; 2 cars Illinois do 6c; 1 car do 91 lbs 6½c; 1 car do 92 lbs 6½c; 17 cars do 5 to 6½c; 1 car do 6½c; 1 car do 6¾c; 1 car do 6½c; 1 car do 6¾c; 1 car do 6½c; 1 car do 6¾

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THE MODOC WAR.

Surrender of Seeders from Captain Jack.

Sixty-three Prisoners in Gen. Davis' Camp.

THE TROOPS PREPARING FOR ANOTHER SCOUT.

YREKA, CAL., May 23.—From J. H. McCoy, who has just comes from Fairchild in eight hours and fifty minutes we learn that the Hot Creek band was brought in by Fairchild's party, and surrendered to General Davis, apparently unconditional. They gave up their arms and were put under guard. The band numbered fifty-five men, women and children, including fifteen warriors. Among the number are Bogus Charley, Shark Nasty Jim, Curley Headed Doctor, Frank, and others. The best fighting man Captain Jack had (Bruce) is believed to be killed, and Hooka Jim is burning him. It is supposed there are twenty warriors with Captain Jack, where whereabouts are unknown, though it is supposed that he is in the Hot River Mountains.

McCoy says General Davis was very kind with the Indians, and he made them to understand that if they attempted to escape they would be shot by the guards.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—A special to the *Bulletin* gives the following particulars of the surrender of the Hot Spring band of Modocs:

FAIRCHILD'S RANCHE, May 22.—At one o'clock this afternoon Gen. Evan D. Ingalls returned to General Davis' headquarters at a slashing pace, his horse being completely blown. He made an obeisance at once, let his tongue loose, and reported that the Indians were close at hand, ready to enter camp under escort. Also, they asked was Fairchild to come out to them. No soldiers need come. The presence of Fairchild would be considered a guarantee of good faith. Where is Artemi?" asked General Davis. "Lied up with Dale, along ride, no water." The absence of Artemi gave rise to suspicions of foul play, which were only dispelled by her sudden advent. She, too, resumed her feminine garb, and with Ingalls and Davis, and also the Indians were hovering about the hills near here, and seemed to surrender to Typee, Fairchild, Bair, and two or three employees of the former, with whom the Indians were acquainted, mounted swift steeds at the request of Gen. Davis, and started with Dixie.

5 P. M.—The news of the intended surrender spread through camp like wildfire, and the soldiers, Warm Springers, and scouts were alike elated at the prospect of a peaceful victory. Artemi told General Davis before she started that the Modocs feared the soldiers would kill them on the instant they entered camp. He required a great deal of diplomacy to convince her that the soldiers are not disobey his commands.

Donald McKay, Captain of the Warm Springs, also had to pledge his word that the scouts would not interfere.

Artemi was told that the Government did not intend to trifle any longer. She might go to the Modocs or not, according to her own wishes, but she must leave camp. "Great Type want no squaws about here". She saw the point of the argument. She no longer hesitated. That is why she changed her mind this afternoon after she had decided not to carry more messages to the Modocs.

FAIRCHILD'S RANCHE, May 22—6 A. M.—"Here they come," was the cry that startled the camp a few minutes since, and brought every person, citizen, soldier, old and young, to the feet, hurrying forward to the crest of the hill west of camp. The procession was slowly creeping along in this direction. First came Mr. Blair, manager of Fairchild's Ranche, mounted, riding side by side with them Mr. Fairchild; still further twelve Modocs, bucks, squaws and papooses. Never did a procession move more slowly. The few ponies trifled with by the Modocs were scrawny runts, and seem scarcely able to bear the women and children, who were literally piled upon them. The bucks embraced Bogus Charley, Steamboat Frank, Curly Headed Doctor and others of less fame. They were dressed mostly in garments. Nearly all wore portions of the regular uniform of the United States army. Every buck carried a Springfield rifle. The women were dressed in clothes that had evidently been used by the fair sex within the confines of civilization. All entered camp at a funeral pace. The noise and bustle among the soldiers ceased. Few words were spoken. The Modocs said nothing. No one approached them until General Davis came forward. He met the procession fifty paces from the camp. He was formally introduced to Bogus Charley. Charley is a slender, athletic warrior of twenty. The man speaks and thoroughly understands English. The meamp smiled serenely on the General. He shook hands with all the leading warriors, and came forward and greeted him cordially. Next every buck laid his gun beside him, and awaited orders.

General Davis said "give up your weapons and all your other arms." Each buck laid his gun at no arms now. When the General will give you a camp, they may remain to night. If you try to run or escape, you will be shot dead." The order was explained to all, and obedience promised.

The procession then moved across Cottonwood creek to a clump of trees. At this point the "stallings" of the crown came in. There were naked children, aged squaws who could scarcely hobble, blind, lame, halt and bony, the scum of the band. There were also young squaws, middle aged women, children—twelve bucks, twenty squaws and their children. Mr. Fairchild says there are twenty bucks missing from the Cottonwood branch of the. Bogus Charley was killed. Hooker Jim is looking for Charley's body.

The disaffection heretofore reported is corroborated by the capture of the Modocs, who parted company with Jack on the 20th inst.

The captives are now drawing rations and arranging for a feast.

Captain E M Camp arrived from Van Bremer's this afternoon. Companies B and D Twelfth infantry, under command as a guard. Capt. Kingsbury commands Company E General Wheaton and Captain Winters reached here this morning. The artillery has been divided into squads as also the Warm Springers, for the purpose of following Captain Jack's faction of the Modoc tribe, and the respective commands will start out in a day or two.

S. A. Clerk, a New York *Times* correspondent, says parties from Bair's Ranche report that they saw Indian signals on the road, probably the Modocs are in that vicinity. It is now well known that the Modocs have been within reach of the road from Bair's to the Lava Bed for a week or more; and could have done an extensive business in butchering on the line had they been so disposed.

7 P. M.—Another Modoc has just entered camp and surrendered—Hooker Jim, the Lost river murderer.

Captain Jack North of the Pitt River.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—Reports from Fairchild's says that Captain Jack is north of the Pitt River country with twenty five warriors. He says he will die with his rifle in his hands. General Davis has ordered troops in pursuit. It is thought that half a dozen Modocs were near the camp waiting to surrender. The savages still free are reported to have broken up into small bands, and the future movements of our soldiers will be made accordingly.

A SPURIOUS MONEY DEALER.

Arrest of an Alleged Counterfeiter—Committed to Jail for Trial—A Member of the Seymour Crowd.

Yesterday morning George W. Wilson, an alleged counterfeiter, was brought before Judge McClandless, of the U. S District Court, and in default of bail, was lodged in jail. Wilson, it appears, has a number of *aliases*, having traveled under the names of George W. Ogle, Miles Ogle and Chas. Brown. He is said to be one of the few survivors of the Reno gang, of Seymour, Indiana. The indictment against him was found two years ago, and a number of his Indiana friends gave bail for his appearance. When the trial came up he was absent and the bail was forfeited. Nothing more was heard of Wilson until last evening, when the U. S. Marshal for the Eastern district arrived in this city with him.

Some two months ago a raid was made upon the counterfeiters of Philadelphia, and the present Wilson was arrested under the name of Miles Ogle. He was identified as the man that jumped his bail here; application was at once made to Judge Cadwalader for his removal to this district. When arrested he had in his possession a number of plates, dies, photographic instruments, counterfeiting instruments, &c., but no bogus money.

ELECTED AND NOT ELECTED.

The Misfortunes of a Judicial Aspirant in Reserve Township.

Mr. John Gipperash, of Reserve township, at the late election of that borough, was chosen as a Justice of the Peace. Mr. G. went to the expense of fitting up an office, buying a docket, etc., and preparing for business generally. Mr. G. waited patiently for his commission, but no "commish" came, and he finally employed a lawyer to visit Governor Hartranft, when that official informed him that Reserve already had two justices, and that was all that they were allowed by law, and consequently he could not issue another commission. The fact is, the people of reserve township are laboring under a mistake. Three justices may be allowed to the township, but one of these has moved into Lawrence county, and has never seen fit to resign his position, and the people thought they could elect another in his stead without the formality of his resignation. But then this view of affairs are mistaken, and Mr. Gipperash is accordingly disappointed in his judicial aspirations.

MR. JOHN H. PATTERSON, editor of the *Post Office Bulletin*, published in Cincinnati, writes as follows:

"I desire to suggest to all editors and publishers the importance of arranging their exchange lists before June 30 th, so that they can present to their postmasters on that day a printed list of all the publications which they intend to *regularly change* in the future; giving the name of the publication, place of publication and whether daily, tri weekly, weekly, monthly or quarterly. By so doing they will greatly aid postoffice officials in making the proper entries in their books, and in making out correct bills for postage. Unless this is done, postmasters will experience a great deal of unnecessary trouble in examining exchanges, and editors will be subject to great annoyance in having incorrect bills presented for payment."

FOREIGN.

Change in the Government of France.

THIERS AND HIS CABINET RESIGNED.

Marshal MacMahon Elected President.

EXCITING SCENES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Another Revolution on Foot in Panama.

FRANCE.

Debate Upon Interpellation.

VERSAILLES, May 24.—The debate upon the interpellation of the Government was resumed this morning.

M. Thiers, in accordance with a notice given yesterday by Minister Defaure, addressed the Assembly, urging the definite establishment of a Republic. His utterances were received with loud cheers by the Left, while the Right remained silent. Upon the conclusion of M. Thiers' speech the Assembly took a recess.

VERSAILLE, May 24.—The Assembly reconvened at two this afternoon, and after an energetic speech by Casimir Perier, Minister of the Interior, rejected by a vote of 362 against 348 the simple order of the day, proceeding from the Left and supported by the Government. An order of the day, proposed by the Right, declaring that the present form of government was not under discussion, and regretting that the resignation of the Ministry did not afford property be guarantees, was then adopted by a vote of 360 against 344.

Upon the announcement of the result of the vote, Batraguon, a member of the Right, said the supreme interests of the country required that the Government should remain silent.

His remarks were received with noisy protestations by the Left. When the tumult had somewhat subsided Batraguon resumed, and proposed a meeting of the Assembly.

Dufaure, Minister of Justice, seconded the motion, and declared that France would not remain a moment without a Government notwithstanding the vote just cast. There exists, he said, a President and the Republic. The ministers would answer for the maintenance of order. They would consult with the President and agree to a night sitting.

The Left shouted—"We will ask Government thus set Europe and posterity an example of this monstrous ingratitude."

The Right insisted that the Government should promptly communicate its decision to the Assembly.

After further debate, which was conducted amidst the greatest excitement, it was decided to have a night session, and a recess was taken until evening.

The result of the votes caused intense excitement, and the streets were crowded with people, eagerly awaiting the development of the night's sitting.

Resignation of Thiers and the Ministry.

VERSAILLES, May 24—*Evening.*—The Assembly resumed its session at eight o'clock. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, announced that the ministers had tendered their resignations to Thiers, who had accepted them. Dufaure then handed to Buffet, President of the Assembly, a message from President Thiers, announcing that he delivers back to the Assembly the high functions which had been conferred on him.

The reading of the message produced a profound sensation in the chamber.

General Changarnier and the Duke De Broglie moved that the Assembly immediately appoint a successor to Thiers. This motion caused a terrific uproar.

The Left moved that the resignation of Thiers be not accepted. This motion was rejected by a vote of 368 against 339. The resignation of Thiers was then formally accepted.

Buffet fruitlessly attempted to eulogize Thiers. The members of the Left endeavored to secure an adjournment of the election. But the Right insisted upon choosing a President immediately.

Marshal MacMahon Elected President.

A vote was then taken, and it resulted in the election of Marshal MacMahon, who received three hundred and ninety votes.

The Deputies of the Left abstained from voting. A committee was appointed to wait upon Marshal MacMahon and inform him that he has been elected President of the Republic.

The committee was headed by Buffet, who, upon retiring, temporarily handed over the Presidency of the Assembly to Goulard, who was escorted to the chair by all the leading warriors came forward and greeted him cordially. Next every buck laid his gun beside him, and awaited orders.

The committee then proceeded to the residence of Marshal MacMahon and informed him that he has been elected President of the Republic.

Marshal MacMahon then entered the hall, as well as of the Republic, occupied conspicuous places, and remaining until the political change was consummated.

As soon as the vote was taken deposing Thiers, representatives from different countries immediately left the Chamber and telegraphed the news to their respective Governments.

M. Thiers, on the latter of events and constantly using the exclamation "*Messieurs.*" Once he caused immense excitement when he said: "They have spoken of negotiations when it has occurred to me they only wanted the Government to be transferred to Paris, but the army would not enter there if I have repelled them in order to prevent the shedding of streams of blood at the expense of the army. If there is a man who counts the cost of this effusion of blood, it is myself. I have fallen I rather wish to say, we have fallen. For a long time I had hoped that this detestable faction," —the close of the sentence was lost by the tremendous uproar and excitement. Again did M. Thiers awaken the enthusiasm of his friends when he was charged with being the progenitor of radicalism. He retorted: "There is something more remarkable than that in your midst. You have with you the Duke de Broglie, who is the protege of the Empire."

No Fear of Disturbance.

No fear of disturbance is apparent in Paris. The people on Sunday attended in great numbers the Chantilly races, giving themselves up to pleasures, and caring little, seemingly, for politics.

The New Ministry.

PARIS, May 26.—The new Ministry is announced this morning in the *Journal Officiel*, as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke De Broglie; Justice, Ernoil; Interior, Beulc; Finance, Pierre Magne, War, General De Cissey; Marine, Admiral D Hornoy; Public Instruction, Barbie; Public Works, Deseilligny; Agriculture and Commerce, Bonelleric.

The Country Tranquil.

There has been no disorder in any portion of the country in consequence of the change in the Government. Dispatches report general tranquility. Only half of the troops are now held in the barracks.

How the Orleans Princes Voted.

PARIS, May 26.—The Orleans Princes were present in the Assembly when the question was taken on accepting President Thiers' resignation, and voted in the affirmative.

Thiers Resuming His Seat in the Assembly.

EX President Thiers has informed the members of the Left Centre that he will resume his seat in the Assembly to-morrow, and will take his place on their benches, accompanied by the late Ministers Dufaure, Perier and Leon Say.

The Left Opposed to the New Government.

The whole Left has decided upon a policy of constitutional opposition to the new Government.

President MacMahon's Policy.

PARIS, May 26.—President MacMahon sent a message to the Assembly. It was read by the Duke de Broglie. The President says: "I am animated by respect for your wishes, and will always scrupulously execute them. The National Assembly had two great tasks, the liberation of the territory and the restoration of order. The first was ably conducted by my predecessor with heroic patience. The country and I rely on you to accomplish the other. I shall follow the foreign policy of my predecessor. I wish for peace and reorganization of the army, desiring only to restore our strength and regain for France her rank among the nations. The home policy will be resolutely conservative. The administration must be imbued with a conservative spirit, appoint to office respecters of law, defend society against factions, and stand as a sentinel to see that your sovereign will is obeyed in its integrity."

NEW YORK, May 26, 1873.

Press Comments on Affairs in France.

The *Courier Des Etats Unis* of this city, speaking of the substitution of Marshal MacMahon for Thiers in the Presidency of the French Republic, says: "The white faction has made its revolution against national sentiment, against the electoral body, against France, against the Republic, and more than that, against the new-founded order, against peace, against confidence, within and without, against re-established prosperity, against triumphant credit, and against that supreme aspiration of the country, the liberation of French territory by the hands, the wisdom and the honor of the Republic. The change is characterized not to be the work of France, but the work of a faction, which will not find, however, a people servile enough to submit to its dictation, nor a proctorian army ready to overawe."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Affairs in Panama.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Panama dates of May 15th are received by the steamer Henry Chauncey. Commissioners have been sent to President Neiva from Panama to bring him back to assume the head of the Government. The prefect of Aspinwall, Senor Perner, was acting President. An amnesty had been arranged and the expenses of the late troubles were to be assumed by the State Government. Business is dull and gold in Panama the National troops lost twenty-three killed and thirty-three wounded, and the State troops double that number. Considerable property outside of the city has been destroyed. The guard furnished by Admiral Steedman remains, protecting railway and steamship property, but a force of one hundred and thirty men furnished by the citizens was withdrawn. Most of the militia (blacks) outside of the city have taken to the woods with their arms.

EX President Correoso remains by request of the citizens until perfect tranquility is restored.

Another Revolution on Foot.

It is stated that Senor Palacios, who recently arrived at Panama, has purchased the steamer General Sherman, and is now arming her to proceed to Oruca, Honduras, overthrow the present Government, replace Medina in the Presidency, then organize a force on the frontier, uniting with the disaffected Indians of Isezalenango, and revolutionize Guatemala.

President of Guatemala.

General Barrios has been elected Constitutional President of Guatemala, and the rebel faction dispersed.

SPAIN.

The Carlist Revolution.

BARCELONA, May 24.—Two corpses have been found near Manesa, with a placard on each, bearing the words, "Killed while attempting to assassinate Don Alfonzo."

The levy of young men, ordered by General Velarde, is well received. Many manufacturers still continue the duties of their operatives while in service. Juntas are forming to promote the enforcement of the levy.

Revolt at Berga.

MADRID, May 25—A mutiney is reported among the military at Berga. A regiment revolted and tried to kill its Colonel, but troops arrived in time from the neighborhood. The Colonel's life was saved and discipline and order restored.

A Denial.

PERPIGNAN, May 24.—Carlists deny that the volunteers who were captured at Sanahuja were butchered. They state that they had them as hostages for Carlists.

The Elections in Cuba.

MADRID, May 24.—The Council of Ministers yesterday, in postponing the elections in Cuba for deputies to the Constituent Cortes, fixed upon no day.

Notifying Foreign Governments of Carlist Butcheries.

MADRID, May 26.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a circular to the representatives of Spain abroad, giving an official account of the butchery and mutilation of prisoners by Carlists, and requesting them to convey information of these outrages to the Government to which they are respectively accredited.

HOLLAND.

The Acheen War.

THE HAGUE, May 25.—The States General have voted a supply of 5,500,000 florins to meet the expenses of the war against Acheen.

The Constitutional Convention.

Discussion on the Preamble Recognizing God in the Constitution.

"Grateful to Almighty God."

In the Constitutional Convention on Friday afternoon, the preamble recognizing God in the Constitution of Pennsylvania, came up for discussion. It provides as follows:

"We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, recognizing the sovereignty of God, and humbly invoking His guidance in our future destiny, ordain and establish this Constitution for its government."

Mr. Buckalew, of Columbia, moved to amend, in lieu of the words "recognizing the sovereignty of God, and humbly invoking His guidance in our future destiny," by substituting the following: "Grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish this constitution for its government."

The article was then reported to the Convention and placed on second reading.

—Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 8d inst., state that the Emperor of Brazil had closed the old and opened the new Legislature. A number of reforms are promised.

THE CORONER'S CHAPTER.

Inquests Held Yesterday—An Unusual Number of Drowning Cases—Killed by the Cars—Killed in a Quarry—Drowned in Turtle Creek.

An inquest was held by Coroner West yesterday on the body of Bryan O'Hara, aged twenty years, who was drowned in Turtle Creek on Sunday, while in bathing with a companion. Deceased was a native of Ireland. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

ANOTHER DROWNING CASE.

The Coroner also held an inquest at Taggart's undertaking establishment on the body of Wm. Cowley, who was found floating near Seven Mile Island on Sunday. This was the body of the boy who dropped off the flat boat at Temperanceville on the 26th of April last. Verdict, "accidental drowning." He was thirteen years of age.

A FLOATER IN CHARTIERS CREEK.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of an unknown young man aged probably eighteen years, who was found dead in eighteen inches of water in Chartiers creek, Robinson township, yesterday. The deceased had his pants rolled up and stockings folded in his coat, which he carried under his arm. He was dressed in black corduroy pants, flesh colored under shirt and a blue silk mixture coat, and had a new pair of boots. A verdict of "found drowned" was rendered. The body had not been long in water, and was left at TAGGART'S undertaking establishment on Beaver avenue, Allegheny. There were no marks on his person indicating foul play.

THE BATH OF DEATH.

Thomas Higgins, an employe of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was drowned in the river at Mahoning on Sunday, while in bathing. He attempted to swim across the river and was seen to sink by a boy who was on the bank fishing. The body was recovered yesterday and conveyed to Kittanning for burial.

DROWNED BY FALLING OFF A RAFT.

Yesterday morning, between seven and twelve o'clock a boy named Smith fell off a raft at the foot of Madison avenue, Allegheny, and was drowned. He was seen to fall, and a man jumped in after him and brought him to shore insensible. All efforts at resuscitation proving fruitless. He was aged seven years.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Coroner West last evening resumed the inquest in the case of Henry Fitzbirbler, who was killed at the Union Depot on Saturday night. On account of the absence of three of the jurors the inquest was adjourned till half past seven o'clock this evening, and attachments issued for the derelict jurors.

KILLED IN A QUARRY.

Coroner West was last evening notified to hold an inquest on the body of William Bedford, who died yesterday afternoon at the corner of White Oak alley and Fountain street, Third ward, Allegheny, from injuries received. It appears that the deceased was at work in Huckenstein's quarry, on White Oak alley, near an embankment, when such gave way, the mass, including an immense amount of stone, falling upon him, literally crushing him. He was hurt at nine o'clock in the morning, and lingered until three o'clock in the afternoon, when he died. Drs. Cooper and Buchanan were summoned to attend him, but his injuries were of such a character that they could do almost nothing for him except to alleviate his pain. Deceased was thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife in Harrisburg, where he resided.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Accident on the Fort Wayne Road—One Man Killed and Another Wounded—Engines and Cars Demolished—Result of Disobeying Orders.

It is not often that the newspapers have been called upon of late to chronicle accidents on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, yet one of a rather serious nature occurred on that line early yesterday morning. It was occasioned by an engineer neglecting to obey orders. There were quite a number of rumors afloat last night in relation to the accident. One man said that it was a collision between two passenger trains, the conductor of one receiving a telegram ordering him to switch off until another train passed, but instead of doing so, he put the order in his pocket, being busy at the time and forgot it. His train went on and collided with another, himself being killed and a number of passengers seriously wounded. Our reporter also visited around the Union depot for a good while, interviewing every man whom he thought possessed any information, and every one who knew anything at all, had a story to tell different from the others, the truth being that the newspaper representative was thrown into a state of delightful uncertainty. However, the true state of the case was learned on application at the office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, on Smithfield street, the information being furnished by one of the operators. The accident occurred about three miles west of Wooster, Ohio, between eastern and western bound freight trains. Engineer Bishop of the eastern bound train disobeyed orders that had been given him, and ran into the train that he was to have passed, and by that he was instantly killed. The collision took place about half past three o'clock, before day had dawned, the darkness, it is said, preventing the engineers from seeing the approaching trains of each; had it been daylight it is thought the collision would have been rendered less serious. The body of Blake, rumor says, was terribly burned and disfigured, and in addition to him, a fireman named Hampton was also injured, but not dangerously. All the baggage cars, the engines were completely demolished and seven cars destroyed. Two hours after the collision the tracks were cleared of the debris and cars were running regularly. However, the train that should have arrived in this city at 2 P. M. yesterday, did not get in until about four hours after.

THE MYSTERIOUS MYSTERY.

The Final Hearing in the Salsburg Murder Case—Kerchner discharged from Custody.

The final hearing in the case of Michael Kerchner, charged with the murder of Lizzie Mess came off yesterday forenoon before Mayor Blackmore. The usual crowd of idlers, loungers and interested spectators was on hand, one half of them fully, being unable to hear what was going. Two hours were occupied in the examination of witnesses, and the only thing elicited that seemed to connect Kerchner even in the remotest degree, with the crime charged upon him, was that he was seared and excited over the murder. When the inquest was all in, and the case for the Commonwealth concluded, Mr. Swarizwelder, counsel for the prisoner said he would be insulting his Honor by going into any length in the testimony. That no probable case had been shown sufficient to justify the holding of the defendant for examination before the Grand Jury. There was not the slightest evidence to show the defendant in any way connected with the crime. When the Mayor intimated that he would like to hear any statement that counsel might desire to make, Mr. Swarizwelder replied that he had nothing further to say. If his Honor was not prepared to render a prompt decision, after listening to evidence adduced he could not hope to enlighten him.

Mr. Fulton thought the evidence served to implicate the defendant, and that he had guilty knowledge of the crime. We had noticed the agitation displayed by him in speaking of it to others. He thought there was sufficient circumstances connected with the case to warrant the Mayor in holding him. At the conclusion of Mr. Fulton's address the Mayor said that although there was some evidence to show that the defendant had prevaricated, nothing had been adduced to connect him with the crime beyond the slightest circumstantial evidence. He was therefore compelled to discharge the case, and Kerchner was again at liberty to go whithsoever he chose. After the Mayor had announced his decision the prisoner kept looking him steadfastly in the face, and it was not until Mr. Swarzzwelder had pulled him several times, and told him that he was discharged, when he arose that he seemed to fully realize the fact. He left the room with his friends just as the big bell announced the hour of noon.

THE WOODS' CREDITORS.

First Meeting Yesterday—The Claims Proven—the Assets now Than the Liabilities—The Estate to be Settled by Trustees.

Yesterday afternoon the first meeting before Register Harper, of the creditors of Messrs. James Woods' Sons & Co., was held in the office of Marshal Hall, and was largely attended. Claims to the amount of $1,945,553 24 were proven, after which resolutions were passed first, declaring that it was advisable to have the business of the firm settled up by Trustees, second that this action should be reported to Court, third that Messrs. Robert Woods, chairman of Sharon, Pa., and Robert J. Anderson and Henry W. Oliver, Jr., of Pittsburgh, be appointed assignees to distribute the proceeds among all creditors, and fourth, that Messrs. Wm Holmes and D. F. Jones, Youngstown, and Messrs. Brown of Youngstown, Ohio be appointed an advisory committee from the creditors under whose direction the assignees should act.

These resolutions were ratified by a vote of three fourths in value of the creditors, after which the meeting adjourned.

It is understood that the assets will reach $1,240 000 more than the liabilities. Affairs are beginning to assume a brighter appearance and it is now pretty certain that every creditor will be fully paid. It is a fact we are pleased to record, and that the general community will take pleasure in learning, for there were few of our firms in business, so long established or so universally esteemed.

THE annual Convention of the Allegheny County Sabbath-school Association will be held on Thursday evening, May 29, 1873, at half-past seven o'clock, in the Sandusky street Baptist church, Allegheny City, and on Friday, May 30, at half-past two and seven o'clock P. M. in North avenue Methodist Episcopal church, Allegheny City. Officers of schools are requested to forward their names to the Secretary, Rev. Secretary, T. J. Gillespie, No. 16 and 18 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, before this meeting. All the Sabbath-school workers in the county are earnestly requested to attend.

—The stockholders of the Lawrence Railroad Company, recently consolidated with the Youngstown and Canfield Railroad Company, held their first meeting on the 16th inst., for the election of a Board of Directors, at which the following were chosen: Thomas D. Messler, G. W. Case, J. N. McCullough and John B. Jackson, of this city; A. L. Crawford and R. W. Cunningham, of New Castle, and Caleb B. Wick, of Youngstown. The Board organized on Saturday by electing Thomas D. Messler President and R. M. Hutchinson, Secretary and Treasurer.

Manufacturers of Pianos and Organs—Steinway—Burdett.

Among the many hundreds of Piano and Organ manufacturers there are two who have gained a national and world reputation by their superior skill and inventive genius, and who are looked up to by all the rest as leaders and models to take pattern by. These two are the great *Steinway* Piano firm, and the ingenious *Burdett* Organ manufacturers. To possess either a Steinway Piano or a Burdett Organ is the darling wish of every musical student, fully convinced, as are the latter, that it is a much easier thing to become a good performer by the use of a Steinway Piano or Burdett Organ, than when hampered by the imperfect mechanism and impure tones of other makes. When it is considered that these two famous brands are the only ones that will sell on their merits—requiring no itinerant runners who, with offensive pertinacity, actually force their inferior wares upon unwilling customers, and that notwithstanding the sole Western Agents for them, Messrs. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street have the lion's share of the Piano and Organ sale in this city, the conclusion is inevitable that the Steinway Pianos and Burdett Organs are the very best instruments of their kind, and that the Messrs. Kleber & Bro. fully merit the immense patronage they enjoy and the flattering degree of confidence the public places in their judgment and integrity.

The Anderson Sash Balance.

Those who are erecting buildings or altering the windows of old ones, should call at No. 70 Smithfield street and examine thoroughly the Anderson Sash Balance, as they may have cause to regret its absence from their houses. All who have witnessed the working of this valuable invention declare there is nothing like it. The ease with which it is manipulated, and the simplicity of its construction recommend it to all who contemplate building. One hotel alone, in Chicago, has adjusted 17,000 of these balances, and in Pittsburgh it has been adopted by the builders of Municipal Hall and many of our largest public buildings, whilst there are few buildings now erected in which the Anderson is not put to use. It is so cheap and so durable that no house, however large or small, should be without such a great convenience for balancing the sashes. It can be seen in practical working order at No. 70 Smithfield street.

Removal of Western Penitentiary.

The Commission appointed by the Legislature at its recent session for the purpose of investigating into, and reporting to the succeeding Legislature upon the feasibility of the removal of the Western Penitentiary, now located in Allegheny City, to a more convenient and eligible site, will meet at City Hall, Allegheny, Tuesday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Commission consists of the following persons: H. S. Fleming, Theo. H. Nevin, H. M. Long, Geo. Ridle, Hugh McNeil, Alfred Sack, Jas. McElroy, Comyns Pitcairn all of Allegheny, and George V. Lawrence and John L. George, of Washington county, and John K. Ewing, of Fayette.

Boy Drowned.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of a lad named Lewis Dawson, whose disappearance was mentioned in Saturday's GAZETTE. The body of the boy was found at the foot of Penn street, yesterday afternoon. The child had been missing from his home since Friday afternoon when he was sent to a tow boat on an errand. A verdict of "Accidental drowning" was rendered. The deceased was eight years of age and resided with his parents at No. 25 Third avenue.

A Floater at McKee's Rocks.

Coroner West has been notified to hold an inquest on the body of an unknown young man, which was found floating in the Ohio river near the ferry at McKee's Rocks. He is very respectably dressed, and is apparently about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age. The body was taken to Taggart's undertaking establishment in Allegheny, and the inquest this evening empanelled a jury, but the inquest was adjourned till to-day at one o'clock.

Drowned by Falling off a Log.

On Thursday morning a man named William Rex, employed by the Saw Mill Company at Ree's Landing, Greene county, was drowned by falling off a log he was rowing in from a raft in the river. The deceased accidentally slipped off the log and was drowned before assistance could reach him. His body was shortly after recovered and inquire Hewitt notified, who empanneled a jury, and an inquest was held, when a verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered.

Impure Water.

The fact recently reported that thirteen feet of deposit had accumulated in the water basin supplies that much of the water the kind of deposit is in the pipes with which our hydrants are connected. Would it not be well, if the supply of water will permit, or as soon as it will permit, to open all the fire-plugs, and, from a full head in the basin, drive out the sediment from the pipes, and thus divest the water in daily use for many years, of much of its impurity.

·····A party of four Japanese passed through the city yesterday evening on their way to London. They are educational men, members of some of the noble families of the Flowery Kingdom, and are very intelligent looking. The youngest of the party is but nine years of age, and he expects to remain in England until he attains his majority. The oldest is about twenty years of age, and has been in this country before. A reporter endeavored to converse with them, but though understanding tolerable well what was said, they were only able to reply "yes" or "o."

·····The coal miners seem to be in earnest in reference to political matters. A meeting of South Side miners was held Thursday night, when it was determined to secure the nomination of a miner for the Legislature. It is understanding being that the person selected should be acceptable to the liquor interest on the South Side. It was also determined to select delegates to the various Republican county primaries to be held on Saturday, who will be pledged to support the miners' candidate in the convention.

·····On Friday two little children, the daughters of Messrs. W. Morgan & Weling were burned to death by their clothes catching fire from the explosion of a can of carbon oil around which they were playing with matches, at their residence in Shady Side, Twentieth ward.

PERSONAL.

QUEEN VICTORIA has outlived officially twelve of her Premiers.

VICTOR EMMANUEL is going to Vienna, and after visiting the Austrian capital will probably push on to Berlin.

VANDERBILT owns but a school teacher $500 that there wasn't any difference between a square mile and a mile square.

It is stated that the grave of Gen. Greene, famous in the Revolution, is unknown. His body was buried somewhere in Savannah.

LAURA D. FAIR has obtained judgment in $96 against the lessees of a San Francisco hall who refused the use of their hall for one of Fair Laura's oratorical efforts.

THE United States Government has offered to Dr. C. A. White, Professor of Natural History in the Iowa University, the position of Geologist in the Wheeler Expedition.

THE Rev. Mr. Murray, of Adirondack fame, is about to show his versatility by publishing a book on the breeding and management of horses; with an introduction by the Rev. H. W. Beecher.

THE dowry of the Archduchess Gisela amounts to 130,000 florins a year, and will be paid out of the Emperor's civil list. Her consort, the Prince Leopold, has an income of only 15,000 florins a year.

MRS. L. A. CART, the near relative of a Nevada Senator, appointed Postmistress at Ashtabula, Ohio, where she was all unknown, went there, failed to conciliate the people, and has resigned.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON was but forty-seven when he died. His monument in Trinity church yard, New York, gives no hint of the manner of his "taking off." A son, eighty-four years old, may tell the story in full, if he cares to.

A SPECIAL from Springfield, Mo., reports the death of Dr. James G. King, of Kentucky, which occured there on Wednesday from injuries received in falling on the steps of the Metropolitan Hotel, of that city.

CARDINAL BILLET, Archbishop of Chambrey, who died on the 30th of April, was the oldest member of the College of Cardinals. He was born in 1783, and became Cardinal in 1861. His death reduces the membership to forty-four.

THE late Dean Alford's grave is underneath a yew tree, in St. Martin's graveyard, and these words are on the stone that marks it: "*Decessorum viatoris Hierosolyman proficientis*"—"the inn of a traveler on his way to Jerusalem."

IT is stated that the grave of Gen. Greene, famous in the Revolution, is unknown. His body was buried in an old cemetery on South Broad street, Savannah, Georgia, but no record being made, the remains could never be found.

MR. WILLIAM HOLDEN, a compositor in Memphis, Tenn., is trying to compose him elf under the unexpected intelligence that he is one of three rightful heirs to a £3,600,000 English estate which some one has been holding wrong ly for a number of years.

THE Hon. Beatrice Mary Catherine, third daughter of Lord Clifford of Ughbrooke, Chudleigh, England, aged twenty, died recently from having been injured by burning. The deceased had retired to her bedroom, and was warming herself by the fire, when her dress ignited.

CORA PEARL is doing the Italian cities, appearing nightly in gorgeous toilettes, and brilliant with loges in the leading theatres. At Milan the fire of forget-me-nots was especially marked and curious for this queen of the demimonde of the second Empire and she will withdraw at an early hour.

MRS. ADMIRAL DAHLGREN last Friday gave a lunch party at her residence in Washington, in honor of Mrs. Almira Lincoln Phelps, the well-known authoress. Mrs. Phelps is upwards of 80 years of age, but is yet very remarkably well, as witness the fact that she has written a new book within a year.

THERE have been engraved at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department a vignette of the late William H. Seward and another of the late Thomas Corwin. The former is for use on the checks of the Disbursing Clerk of the State Department, and the latter for the use of the Interior Department.

THE Portland *Argus* states that Mrs. Hall, the wife of Captain Hall, while on her way from Boston, heard a gentleman on the train read the account of her husband's death. This was the first intimation she had received of the Arctic disaster, and so overwhelmed was she with grief that she was obliged to leave the cars at Dover.

ON Wednesday evening, while Dr. S. G. Axeroft, a prominent deatist of Sandusky, Ohio, was walking along Sandusky street of that city, he was shot by some unknown person, the ball striking him near the right eye. He is still living, but it is thought he cannot recover. Jesse Gregg, son of Philander Gregg, Ex Mayor of that city, has been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the shooting.

A GENTLEMAN of "elegant leisure," and a bachelor at that, has been amusing himself with matrimonial statistics, and out of two hundred marriages published in New England journals, last week, only two of the ladies had old fashioned names, such as Mary and Susan. All the others were Mollies, Dollies, Pollies, Libbies, Tiddies, Biddies, Hatties, Pattie, Mattie, Lizzies, and so on. He says if he can hear of some girl with a familiar "Christian name," he shall "start for her."

A NUMBER of Catholic ladies of Geneva have presented Pere Hyacinthe with a beautiful chalice in silver, in remembrance of the first religious service performed by him in Geneva, on Easter Sunday, at the Salle de la Matelotage. A magnificent bouquet, forming the federal cross, accompanied this gift, which was presented to M. Loyson by a number of children. At the same time these ladies expressed their desire that Pere Hyacinthe should reside permanently in Geneva.

THE Carlist priest, Santa Cruz, pays well for his fame. He has constantly by him a bodyguard of forty men. When he sleeps he has always two sentinels of his body-guard near him. He only partakes of food after it has been tasted by eight or ten persons. He never eats bread, but is in the habit of consuming small, thin cakes cooked for him by his own people. Always on his guard, he never forgets that a price of 10,000 francs is placed on his head, and he distrusts everybody.

THE Count de Waldeck, at the age of 107, has been appointed the director of a theatre being built at Paris. The Count's has been a long and busy life. He still considers himself a young man, and can only excel those almost Methuselahs, Old Parr and Cht Jenkins. De Waldeck was born March 17,

HOME NEWS.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

N. G. Lloyd line steamer Ohio, at Baltimore.

Letters Held for Postage.

Miss Kate B. Bluck, Nobleston, Pa., 3c; Sarah Carter, Chicago, Ills., 3c; Drugist, Allegheny City, 2c; Foster, Blythe & Co., Monongahela City, Pa., 3c; Jas M Gazzam, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Sam. Horner, Dalrville, Pa., 3c; D. S. Herron, St. Petersburg, Pa., 3c; S. P. J. W. Large, Elizabeth, Pa., 3c; Miss Alida Tappan, Rahway, N. J., 3c; Dan. Welsh, Baltimore, Md., 3c.

East Liberty News Depot.

We remind our friends in East Liberty that Mr. W. G. Anderson is always prepared to furnish them with the very latest news, having on hand at all times, the popular and reliable dailies, periodicals, magazines, &c., both of the East and West. In addition to these, he can furnish you with every kind and quality of tobacco, cigars, and other et ceteras. The DAILY GAZETTE is always "bright and early" on his counter.

THE PRIMARIES.

A Last Suggestion to the Voters To-day.

With this morning the canvass for the different offices virtually closes and this evening the polls will be open from four to seven o'clock. The call published elsewhere in this paper will instruct voters in relation to their duty. All tickets should be fully examined and each man before depositing his ballot should see that it bears the name of the delegate he desires to vote for, and who is expected by his nomination to give in favor of the man who is his choice for office.

Let there be a full turn out and may the best man win.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

None of the County Courts were in session yesterday, the day being observed by the legal fraternity, as well as by citizens generally, in memorial services.

Jury trials will be resumed in the District Court on Tuesday.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGES M'KENNAN AND HAMMOND.

The argument upon the bill in equity filed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company, to restrain the latter from erecting a bridge over the Raritan river, was resumed yesterday morning. Senator Frelinghuysen, on behalf of the respondents, spoke for over two hours. He held that the case was that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was seeking to prevent the construction of a bridge across the Raritan river, not because it would, in reality, be an obstruction to navigation, but to prevent respondents from competing their road, which is a competing line with one owned or leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was followed by Chancellor Williamson, speaking on the same side, making a legal argument. Theodore Cuyler, Esq., closed the argument for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, after which the Court took charge of the papers and reserved its decision.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

The people's Insurance Company was allowed to file intervening libels, in the cases of Archy Stewart against the steamboats Venture and George Poe, et al. against the steamboat Lioness No. 2. The People's Insurance Company was also allowed to file an intervening libel in the last mentioned case.

In the matter of James T. and C. A. Wood, bankrupts, the deed of bankrupts to the trustees with the assent of numerous creditors, was presented, and an order was made staying further proceedings on petition in bankruptcy.

Marshall Swarzwelder, Esq., made application to the court for the discharge of William Graham, under the bankrupt act. It seems that Graham was in the regular army for five years, and a few months since was discharged. Subsequently he re-enlisted, but afterwards deserted. A day or two since, as our readers will recollect, we recorded the arrest and commitment to jail as a deserter by Randolph Norwood, first lieutenant, cavalry recruiting officer in this city. The petition for the writ of *habeas corpus* sets forth as reasons for the release of the prisoner that he was illegally in the service of the enlistment. His Honor, Judge McCandless, fixed Saturday morning at ten o'clock for a hearing of the case. Hon. H. B. Swope will represent Lt. Norwood and the United States.

"EIGHTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA."

The First Grand Re-union at Uniontown —The Welcome to the Soldiers—The Town in Gala Day Costume—The Proceedings in the Convention—Renewing Memories of the Field and Bivouac—The Resolutions Adopted—The Procession to the Cemeteries—Decorating the Graves.

The first re-union of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers came off at Uniontown, Pa., on the 29th and 30th inst. The soldiers received a truly welcome from the citizens of the place. The houses throughout the town were profusely decorated with flags and banners and presented quite a gala appearance. A temporary organization of the soldiers was affected at the Court House by the election of Major J. M. Abraham as Chairman. Capt. John E. Michener was elected Vice President, and Lieut. S. Stevenson and Sergeant Wm. Turner, secretaries. Rev. Dr. Cooper was then appointed to confer with the citizens and make arrangements for the proper observance of Decoration Day. Addresses were made by Capt. Bierer, Col. Norton McGiffin and G. W. K. Minor, Esq. Their remarks were received with much enthusiasm. On motion Convention adjourned to the following day at 9 o'clock A. M.

On the second day the Convention was called to order promptly at the appointed hour. A permanent organization of the survivors of the Eighty-fifth was proceeded with by the election of Col. Norton McGiffin as Chairman, and Capt. Jacob Davis Vice President. The secretaries of the preceding day were continued. A committee on resolutions was then appointed. The following committees were appointed to make all necessary arrangements for holding the next regimental re-union: Maj. D. L. Lawry, Capt. Jacob Davis, Capt. Charles Swaine and Serg't Oscar Lyons. The regimental chaplain, J. A. Pierce, orator of the occasion, then delivered an able and eloquent address recounting at length the career of the regiment.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Resolved, 1. That on this, the first reunion of the survivors of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, we review with proud satisfaction the military record of the regiment.

Resolved 2. That we will cherish with sincere affection the memories of our brave commanders, Colonels J. B. Howell and H. A. Purviance, and of our many gallant comrades who fell in the service of their country.

Resolved, 3. That in the death of M jor Guiler and Lieut. Wesley Brown, lately deceased, we mourn the loss of true and genial friends, and sincerely sympathize with their bereaved families in their loss of husbands and fathers.

Resolved, 4 That to the citizens of Uniontown, we tender our sincere and earnest thanks for their acts of liberality and kindness extended to us and we will keep in remembrance their kind treatment.

Resolved 5, That the next Union of the Eighty-fifth, be held at Washington, Pa., on Thursday, May 25, 1874.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, Convention adjourned to meet at Washington, Pa., Thursday, May 25, 1874.

After the adjournment the soldiers formed in front of the Court House, headed by the Uniontown brass band. They were here joined by the soldiers' orphans, of the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Uniontown, the children being headed by their drum corps. The procession thus formed, proceeded, under command of Captain J. C. Michener, of Washington, D. C., to the Uniontown Cemetery, where a square around the soldiers' monument, where a prayer was offered by Chaplain Pierce, after which the soldiers' orphans proceeded to decorate the graves with flowers. The soldiers' graves in other cemeteries are in like manner decorated

Close at 9 O'clock on Saturday.

William Semple 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny, would most respectfully ask his patrons to make their purchases on Saturday's as early as convenient and heartily thanks them for their kindness and patience on very busy days.

The store will be closed punctually at nine o'clock.

An Important Duty.

Every prudent man will hold it to be an important duty to insure his property, and he who does not attend to it, must be regarded as criminally negligent. He generally finds time to bewail his recklessness after he has been plunged into financial ruin by the flames, against which he had made no provision. Any of our readers who require this fact and are ready to act in accordance with it, will find the Teutonia, of Allegheny, office 206 Ohio street, one of the best insurance companies in our midst wherein to place their risks. It adjusts all losses promptly and satisfactorily and is always in a good, healthy condition. Many consider a policy taken in this company as vastly superior to one taken in a foreign institution, inasmuch as there is no recognized responsible company, and in case of loss the insured one has no need to go to any inconvenience to have a clear settlement. Be wise and place your risks at home.

The Sutmeyer Clothing Emporium.

This establishment holds a front rank in Allegheny City for the manufacture of serviceable and fashionable clothing. Their stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings are of the latest and most beautiful designs, and are offered at the very lowest prices. They have on hand one of the best selected assortments of Ready-made clothing, suitable for men and boys' wear, ever exhibited in Allegheny. They are practical men, have had long experience, employ the most skillful and competent workmen, give their undivided attention to their business and endeavor in every possible way to completely satisfy their patrons. Southwest corner of Federal and the Diamond.

Doods & Caskey,

Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn and Thirty-second streets.

Cross & Blackwell's

Pickles, Sauces, Etc.,

At Kinder Blair's, 62 Fifth avenue.

Handsom is, That Handsome Does.

"Mamma, I think our sewing machine must be very nice looking, after all, for our teacher said to-day, that everything was beautiful that was good and useful, and I am sure that our 'Weed' is the most useful thing I ever saw. Don't you?"

"Very true, my little girl, in its way; but what your teacher meant is that to be useful and good is so great a blessing that one can bear to be plain-looking. How much better to be prized for character than for a pretty face!"

All the while the 'Weed' was doing its very best on the little frock that was to be ready for the birth-day.

Mr. F. C. Biggert is the agent for the 'Weed,' No 116 Market street.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

Rev. Dr. Cooper of the Allegheny U. P. Theological Seminary, has removed temporarily to Philadelphia.

The U. P. S. S. Association of Mercer Presbytery will meet at Shenango, on the 16th of June, at 10½ o'clock.

The Presbytery of Pittsburgh will meet at the Westminster Church, on Tuesday, the 10th of June, at 2 o'clock P. M.

"Heaven's sweetest music is played on the harp of kindness. Its chords may be touched by the smallest fingers."

The annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Baptist Association will be held at Apollo, Armstrong county, on Tuesday next.

There will be preaching in the Central U. P. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Johnston.

Rev. Wm. McKain, having accepted calls from the churches of Harrison City and Penn Station, has entered upon his labors in his new field.

Rev. David Hess, who has been seriously ill for some weeks, is getting better slowly, and expects to be able to resume his ministerial labors soon.

Rev. Sylvester F. Jones, formerly of the Pittsburgh Conference, has just been appointed to Chestnut street station, Portland, Maine, Conference.

Rev. J. W. Witherspoon, of the Fifth U. P. Church, Allegheny, will assist Rev. Mr. McElree, of Freeport, Pa., to-morrow in his communion services.

The concert in the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny, on Thursday night, is said to have been largely attended, and was a success financially as well as every other way.

The second session of the West Pittsburgh District Conference will be held at Mansfield, commencing Tuesday morning, June 10th, and closing Wednesday evening.

The Board of Missions of the Methodist Church will meet, pursuant to adjournment, in the Book Room, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the first Wednesday in June, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Rev. W. A. Davidson will preach the closing sermon of his series to young people in the Emory M. E. Church, East End, to-morrow evening.

Rev. W. H. Hanby, late of Cedarville, Ohio, has accepted the pastorate to the united charge of Beulah and Mumford, N. Y., late under the care of Rev. W. J. Robinson, now of Allegheny City, Pa.

Bishop Simpson will deliver a lecture, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the Opera House in Sharon, on Tuesday evening, June 3. Subject—"The Last Ten Years."

Miss Jennie F. Willing, well known in Pittsburgh as a public speaker, is to fill a plan of appointments at different points on seven districts of the South ern Illinois M. E. Conference, during July and August.

Rev. J. P. Spaulding, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Erie, and Rev. Wm. White, D. D., of St. Peter's Church, Butler, were in the city yesterday attending a meeting of the Board of Missions of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.

The first session of the Allegheny District M. E. Conference for this year will be held in New Brighton, Pa., on Tuesday and Wednesday June 10th and 11th. The session will open on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The last minutes of the Pittsburgh Conference show the following results in the Methodist Sunday School statistics of Allegheny county: Number of schools, 62; officers and teachers, 269; scholars, 11,548; circulation of *S S Advocate*, 6,623.

Rev. J. C. Steele, pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Warrensburg, Mo., returns thanks, through the *United Presbyterian*, to Dr. J. B. Herron, Wm Dill, Esq., and others in Allegheny, for liberal contributions in aid of his new church enterprise.

The eighth annual convention of the Diocese of Pittsburgh will assemble in Trinity Church, in this city, on Wednesday, the 11th of June proxime. Bishop Talbot, of Indiana, is expected to be present, and to preside if Bishop Kerfoot shall not be sufficiently recovered to do so.

To-morrow evening there will be a special "Service of Sacred Song" in the North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny. The regular services will be dispensed with, and the evening devoted to praise. The choir of the church, under the leadership of Prof. Josh Burgess, have been preparing for the occasion, and will sing some new and beautiful melodies, added to which there will be congregational singing. This is a new feature in church service, but promises to be highly enjoyable.

A meeting of the friends of the late Col. John B. Clark left yesterday for Cadiz, Ohio, where his remains are interred to decorate his grave. It may not be out of place to state in this connection that an effort is about to be made to place a fine monument over his last resting-place. Deceased was highly esteemed by all who enjoyed his acquaintance, both as a minister, citizen and soldier, and no pastor ever had a stronger hold upon the affections of his parishioners than had he.

The Zion congregation of the Reformed Church, Hiland avenue, have completed their new house of worship. The dedicatory services will be held on to-morrow (Sunday) June 1st. Several distinguished ministers of the Reformed Church will assist the pastor, Rev. G. B. Russell, on Sunday and every evening during the next week. This mission is in a prosperous condition. Its friends and the public are invited to attend. The services will be interesting and impressive.

The second Sunday in June, by order of the General Conference of the M. E. Church, is to be observed as 'Children's Day,' and wherever practicable a collection is to be taken up in the Sunday Schools in aid of the Sunday School Fund of the Board of Education. The Sunday School Fund consists of contributions made during the centenary celebration to assist meritorious Sunday School schools in obtaining a more advanced position. It now amounts to $80 000, the interest of which only can be used.

The annual fair and festival of the Episcopal "Church Home," we understand, is to be held on the afternoon and evening of June the 13th. This event is always anticipated with a pleasing interest by the clergy and laity of all the Episcopal churches, and by many of other denominations. The Home is spacious and the beautiful appurtenant grounds are usually crowded with visitors. The fairs and the festival as managed by the ladies have always been so managed as to make them linger long and pleasantly in the memories of all participants.

The Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association will hold its ninth annual Convention in the city of Altoona, commencing on the 17th in the M E. Church. The sessions will open Tuesday evening, June 3d, at eight o'clock, to be continued throughout Wednesday and Thursday. Each Sunday School in the State is requested to send its full delegation. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will return free all delegates paying full fare over the road in going to the Convention, upon presentation of certificate signed by the railroad secretary of the Convention.

Rev. W. H. Brown, a talented and eloquent minister of the A. M. E. Church, has been appointed to the charge of Brown Chapel, on the corner of Redwood and Boyle streets, Allegheny. Rev. Mr. Brown was stationed for some time in Washington, Pa., where his urbane manners and earnest efforts in the pulpit won for him hosts of friends. He is now Presiding Elder of the Wheeling District and Minister in Charge, as before stated, of the Brown Chapel. It is earnestly hoped by the many friends of this Chapel that he may succeed during his administration in removing the heavy load of debt that rests upon it, and which has nearly paralyzed the energies of its membership and congregation.

The U. P. Assembly meets in the Second Church, Rev. J. B. Dales, D. D., Philadelphia. This church was long known as the Duncan, or Vow Church, from the fifth Sunday meeting of Mrs. Margaret Duncan—a lady who died in this city in 1802, and who, while being threatened with death at sea, during her passage to this country, vowed, that if God, in his providence interposed, and opened up a way of deliverance for her, she would have a house erected to his worship. He did spare her, and in a few years after her death this house was built, and has been the prolific source of good since. The present church edifice was formally opened by Mrs. Margaret Duncan, under command of Captain J. C. Michener, of Washington, D. C., to the Uniontown Cemetery, for the purpose of decorating the soldiers' monument, where a prayer was offered by Chaplain Pierce, after which the soldiers' orphans proceeded to decorate the graves with flowers. The soldiers' graves in other cemeteries are in like manner decorated

LOCAL POLITICS.

The State Senatorship.

In yesterday morning's *Dispatch* we find an article signed "One Among You," criticising the Council record of Mr. Jeremy in regard to the Police Justices. The article states that Mr. Jeremy made a motion that the Police Justices be not learned in the law. Now, the writer of the article knows he is not telling the truth. Mr. Jeremy made a motion to strike out the words "learned in the law." He knew that no respectable Attorney with any practice would accept the position, except that his opponent, like Othello's and the writer of that article, was gone. And every lawyer at the bar knows it. It was the author of the *Dispatch* article that insisted on inserting this provision in the charter. He was creating an office for himself. When Mr. Jeremy offered the motion, the gentleman bitterly opposed it, because the shoe pinched him. It is a great pity that the little gentleman, with his occupation gone as a lawyer, can not forgive Mr. Jeremy since his great slaughter for the Mayoralty. He ought not to blame Jeremy. He voted for him, but the tax payers of the city of Pittsburgh had not forgotten the little gentleman since he brought those suits, twelve hundred cases in one day, against the poor lot holders, and the little gentleman realized some $3,600 by the transaction. This series of suits was brought the last day of his term of office, after his defeat for City Attorney. There's where the shoe pinches and the author, "One Among You," knows it.

Mr. Jeremy's Council record will stand the scrutiny of even the most partial criticism. He has ever been the advocate of measures intended for the good of all, and has not been sore to discountenance the monstrous ever-ready ring to benefit the few at the expense of the many. He came among us a poor but honest and industrious man, and by strict attention to business, aided by most excellent natural abilities, has accumulated a modest competency, and is now his way to an honorable position among our citizens. He has no affiliations with cliques or factions in the party of his choice, but has always been prompt among the foremost to personally labor for and peculiarly assist more liberally, according to his means, than many who have been rewarded, the success of the party nominees. His success in business is ample proof of his capacity for the post of Senator, he possesses the requisite energy, intelligence and integrity which have prospered him in business pursuits, to constitute him a vigilant and influential representative in the Legislature. There is no question of public policy affecting the interests of the people which he does not thoroughly understand, and in accordance with which he will not be able to maintain his career.

What is the reason that the ring is supporting George H. Anderson, and so strenuously opposing Jeremy? Why do they go so far as to threaten men in positions with the loss of office if they vote for Jeremy? Anderson must have been of some benefit to them to carry out their schemes of corrupt legislation. Having tried him for three years they have concluded that he is the right man for them. Jeremy, they say, must be defeated, if it will cost them $10,000 to do so, and Mackey has arrived with the cash. He is not the man for us—he is too stubborn and independent, and we cannot use him," they say.

We have known Mr. Jeremy ever since he became a resident of this city, nearly twenty years ago, and have faith in his integrity and capacity. He deserves well of the people, and particularly of Republicans. He asks no odds, but a fair show before the voters of the party, and he is content to abide by their just decision. Purely personal assaults of his opponents he can afford to pass by as mere political chaff. His friends ask for him a fair field and an honest count. Jeremy is not a "Ring" candidate, and they cannot use him at Harrisburg to accomplish their schemes.

Voters, turn out at the Primaries and send delegates to the Convention for a man that will not be bought by the "Ring."

SEVERAL OF YOU

J. W. F. White Esq. Candidate for Associate Judge

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Your issue of yesterday, contains a communication under the above heading, which does great injustice to Mr. White and I therefore ask space for a brief answer. I would like to give all the points which appear in the above railroad question, as they would show that he has a nice and comprehensive view of the relative right of railroads and the people; but a few extracts will be sufficient to show that he is not correctly reported by your correspondent and that he holds no such views as are imputed to him.

In the first place the section quoted by your correspondent was not under discussion at the time it appeared, by reference to the record, on page 503, you will see I suggested the section that an effort is about to be made to place a fine monument over his last resting-place. Deceased was highly esteemed by all who enjoyed his acquaintance, both as a minister, citizen and soldier, and no pastor ever had a stronger hold upon the affections of his parishioners than had he.

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Five Reasons Why.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

I would like to occupy a brief space to set forth a few reasons why we should make Mr. A. C. Hays our candidate for Legislature,

First—*He is the South Side favorite.* Mr. Hays comes up as the representative of the interest of this populous section, and as their claims cannot be set aside, he cannot be thrown overboard.

Second —*He is a young man*—By that is meant, that he is just of that age, where the enthusiasm of youth be united with experience, and will be found to be just the man for the hour. He will be a representative, energetic, and of sound judgment and with knowledge of men and things.

Third—*He is the poor man's friend.*—He was the originator of a plan—a plan by which the poor man can now live as well as the rich, and that is the plan of buying up property and building houses thereon, and then selling them on such reasonable terms and long payments, that a person with small means can live as well as the man who established monthly payments, and gave to the poor man a chance to buy a home.

Fourth—*He is an honest man.* His integrity has been exemplified in his business dealings involving large interests and extending all through the business interests of the South Side. As an upright, straight-forward business man his name is a tower of strength.

Fifth—*He has always been a working Republican.* Working hard and never grumbling at according to others every support, in their aspirations for preferment. Now, when he comes out himself, in response to the urgent request of his friends, it would be a little "too thin" in the party he has worked for, to go back on him.

We believe Mr. Hays will make a most excellent representative. Such men as he cannot be induced to "run" every day, and now that we have such a chance, let us, as Republicans, strengthen our county ticket by choosing him as one of our standard bearers. That this will be done seems to be the universal opinion, and all his friends have to do now is to stand by him, when he will surely "make the landing."

S.

Success in Life—The Best Man

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The best evidence that a man is fit to occupy a position of the trust, is a look at his record, when that record is one that attests his success in other matters. A man who can go out into the business world and with nothing to aid him, but his own inherent merits battle successfully with the world, gathering to himself the wealth that we have before mentioned, may be set down as safe in any position that he will accept. The experience he has gained in the struggle will have trained him for any position, and his success in one branch is evidence that he can succeed elsewhere.

In this view of the case, undoubtedly Mr. Wm. McMullin is the strongest man that is now out for Coroner. Mr. McMullin is yet a young man, perhaps the youngest candidate in the field for the office, but his past life shows that his friends in the enthusiastic support they are giving him. He commenced life a few years ago without money, and with nothing but the resources of a man's mind, in a few years he has come up from the lowest to the highest round of the ladder, achieving a competency and gaining a name that is not excelled in his branch of business.

Mr. McMullen was induced to come out for Coroner by those who have been watching his career and know that he will be the right man for the place. He is the very essence of energy and just as temperate as he is energetic. He has, too, though young, a judgment that is sound, and will be found to be just the man for the place, while his record as a civilian since then must not be forgotten. He has been engaged in active business and has been an active, useful, enterprising member of the community. I believe, too, that he is accredited with as much business capacity, even by his opponents, as any one who is out for the office, and I think he has displayed far more business capacity than any of them, from the fact that he has been managing a large business and has had actual experience in business matters that the other gentlemen have not. But there is one strong claim in his favor that I think has not been mentioned yet, and that is that he comes from a suburban district. I don't believe that the city should gobble up all the offices and emoluments, and only call upon the outside districts when election day comes round. I believe in a fair division and the rural districts ought to have their share. If these outside districts all would unite and see to it that their rights were protected they would get them. I believe Mr. Corey ought to be nominated because he is capable, because he was a soldier, because he is an outside man. Let voters to-day think of these things.

N.

Allegheny's Candidate.

Allegheny always stands at the wheel when there is any work to be done, and is generally very modest in asking reward. To-day the Republicans over there ask that they be granted the nomination for Coroner. They ask it because something is due them, and because they have a man in every way qualified to fill the position. There is no discount on their claims or their candidate. Will their request be granted? If it is, the party will be strengthened over there and unanimity will prevail.

H.

Mr. Beckert's Record—Misrepresentations Corrected.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The prominent candidate for County Commissioner is Mr. August Beckert, and knowing his strength with the people, his chief opponent is trying to defeat him by such tricks as circulating falsehoods to the effect that he is not a Republican throughout, and that he voted in opposition to Davis, a Republican when he was in the Legislature. These slanders are false, and the record will show it.

During the last campaign, when the Republican party was calling upon its friends, Mr. Beckert was numbered among the chief. He was appointed as one of the escort to Governor Hartranft, and went around in Allegheny, Pittsburgh and the South side, introducing the Gubernatorial candidate, and everywhere making friends for him. That is Republicanism expressed in action, not in "gush."

Again when in the Legislature Mr. Beckert held out against Davis, because Davis was not a free railroad man, and when Mr. Davis gave pledges that he would give the free railroad men a fair show, then all opposition to him was withdrawn; so these slanders and all others that are circulated could be nailed. But it would be useless to attempt to follow an opponent who makes use of such tricks, and while professing Republicanism himself seeks aid from Democrats and is especially favoring them.

The friends of Mr Becket claim the nomination for County Commissioner for him, because he has worked for the Republican party, because he gave some of his best years to his country's service, and because the they believe him to be a man of business ability and backbone that are required in the office. Such are his claims and they cannot well be overlooked.

County Commissioner—Card from Mr. Scott.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Some of my friends censure me for not having canvassed the county in order to secure my nomination at the approaching Convention. This you will see by a reference to the law that governs the office, it was, and is out of my power to do, for at the end of each month I am required to make a report before the County Commissioner that I have been in the office every day during the month. How, then, could I take the time which, by my oath of office and also by my bond, I am bound to devote to the public business, in traveling over this great county, having a hundred and thirty precincts, to promote my individual and selfish interests? I am sure no right-minded man would ask me to seek office at such a sacrifice of honesty and truth. I am aware that I have been the choice of many, and to use any and every means to secure success—I am sure there is a better way, but when the people will adopt it is not so easily told. I trust my friends will be none the less ardent in my support, because of my inability to see them personally, and I promise, if re-elected, for the future as in the past to do my whole duty. Respectfully,

JOHN A. SCOTT.

MAY, 24, 1873.

B. F. Kennedy, Esq.

One of the most prominent duties of the Republicans of this county is to nominate and elect a Prothonotary. The position is one of great importance, and the people should be wide awake to the duty of selecting an honest and capable officer. The worthy gentleman named for the office B. F. Kennedy seems to be the popular favorite. He possesses abundant experience in the business and duties of the office and has the industry and ability to discharge them. He has never before sought office, but having been induced by his host of friends to become a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, we are confident that both public and private interests would be subserved by his election.

SEVENTH WARD.

A Last Word.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

To-day the Republican voters of Allegheny county will attest at the polls, after an exciting political canvass, their sentiments in reference to various candidates for office; and not only their sentiments in reference to the men, but to the principle that should guide them in selecting candidates. Before the final decision is made by them I would like to ask them a few questions, and let their ballots answer.

Do they believe that devotion to the party is deserving of reward. If so let them cast their ballots for B. F. Kennedy. Do they believe the ladder ought to be honored with a step. If so let them cast their ballots for the soldier, B. F. Kennedy.

Do they believe that experience in office and satisfaction given while that experience was gained, fits a man for office. If they do let them cast their ballots for B. F. Kennedy.

Do they believe that the office of Prothonotary is a good place for the exercise of energy, executive force and business tact. If they do let them cast their ballots for B. F. Kennedy.

Do they believe that a genuinely honest man is needed for any office; then let them cast their ballots for B. F. Kennedy.

Do they believe that a man who has been a soldier, a Republican, a worthy civilian, an energetic man, a man of rare business tact, and a man of experience, is a fit man for the Prothonotary's office. If they do then let them say so to-day by giving B. F. Kennedy a rousing majority.

D.

Cooke for Coroner.

Republicans, if you want the office of Coroner properly filled for the next term, come out to the polls to-day and attest your desires by drooping in a ballot for the people's favorite, Capt. Wm. C. Cooke, of Allegheny. With such a man in office, we will hear no more trouble in that quarter, and one of the most important offices in the county will be properly filled.

B.

Mr. Joseph Ross for Prothonotary.

Allow me to present briefly the following facts to the Republican voters whose will, expressed through the primaries to-day will be crystalized into nominations on Tuesday:

Mr. Joseph Ross, present incumbent of the Prothonotary's office, is a candidate for renomination.

Mr. Ross has, through the term closing, given thorough satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Ross is an old and tried Republican—one of the earliest and truest in the party.

Mr. Ross, as a citizen, has the respect and confidence of the community.

There is no objections urged against Mr. Ross, either as a public servant or as a citizen. He has performed the duties of his position honestly, faithfully efficiently and well for the past three years. What better guarantee of his fitness for the three years coming?

Now, these considerations, I conceive, ought to be sufficient to insure the renomination of Mr. Ross for the next term.

A. B.

"Honesty, Sobriety, Intelligence."

Such are the characteristics of the record made by Capt. Wm. C. Cooke, the candidate for Coroner for Allegheny. This record has been made among us, and we know that it is the best required. The qualities which Capt. Cooke has displayed, are just the qualities that we, as citizens, want in our next Coroner. Let all good Republicans then, turn out to-day and cast their ballots for the right man.

* * *

"Present Satisfaction."

I am one of those who don't believe in swapping horses unless there is a certainty that the swap will be advantageous, and for that reason I am opposed to any change in the Prothonotary's office as it now stands. I have had an extensive acquaintance with the manner in which the Prothonotary's office is at present managed and I but express the sentiments of all who have business there in saying that a change is not needed. Everything is working even, and I do hope that we will not be again compelled to undergo a revolution in the office, just merely for the sake of accommodating some politicians for the position who are not qualified for it. I speak now as a business man, and hope the voters will heed.

D.

"Don't Forget the Soldier."

Are we ungrateful? Can we forget the soldier? Will we not attest our regard for his services by practical acts, that speak louder than gushing sentimentality. If we do, then will we be on hand at the polls to-day and "give a lift" to the soldier's candidate for Coroner, Capt. W. C. Cooke,—the man who is competent, by business training, by native talent, by energetic disposition and by intelligence to worthily fill the office.

B.

Boys' Clothing.

Messrs. Henry Sutmeyer Bros. & Co., No. 143 Federal street, Allegheny, in ke a specialty of ready made suits for boys. Their spring stock has just been received, and it is indeed a beautiful assortment. Parents should make a note of this place, as the prices are lower than those prevailing at any other place in the city, while the garments are all neatly and fashionably made and of good material.

Silk Hats! Silk Hats!

If you want a really first-class silk hat go to Pratt's, 107 Federal street, Allegheny. Mr. Pratt being a practical hatter, knows what a good article in that line is, and will sell no other kind. The glossiest, the prettiest shaped, the most durable silk hats are to be had at Pratt's.

3-S

New Upholstering House.

Theophilus Roller, 150 Ohio street, Allegheny, has opened the above business, with a fine stock of Parlor Furniture as a specialty. He manufactures and has for sale his Patent Reversible Spring Mattresses, a new and neat pattern of Bed Lounge for sale. 150 Ohio street.

TTHS.

On The Road.

Are to be seen these evenings, beautiful cutter-like wagons, bearing the brand of Messrs. L. J. Richards & Bro. Novelty Works. Plenty more of the same sort at the works, Centre street, opposite Allegheny Cemetery, entrance near Penn avenue.

No Trouble.

"I have never had any bother with it," is the verdict of all who have used the American Button Hole, Overseaming and Family Sewing Machine. Sold by James Espy, 178 Liberty street.

"What a Beauty."

If you want to hear that expression very often, just take a choice from the elegant stock of hats and caps on hand at Pratt's, No. 107 Federal street, Allegheny and then be ready to receive the compliments of your friends.

Ionia Lots

Are the most desirable this side the extensive machine shops of the A. V. R. R.—only five minutes walk from the "Round House." Attend the sale of Arch. H. Rowand, TUESDAY, JUNE 3.

Satisfaction.

The American Button Hole Machine gives perfect satisfaction wherever used. James Espy, 178 Liberty street, sells it on monthly payments.

"White Hats, White Hats"

Are the latest style now, and the very latest of these can be had in abundance and in all new designs at Pratt's, 107 Federal street, Allegheny.

THE INAUGURATION OF HOMESTEAD PARK

Will Take Place on Monday Next by a Grand Free Excursion, Leaving the Union Depot at 9 O'clock A M.

HOMESTEAD PARK

is located in the beautiful Chartiers Valley, on the Panhandle Railroad, twenty minutes run from south end of Smithfield street bridge, and three miles by the driving road from the end of the proposed "free bridge," at the Point. It comprises a body of 240 acres of fine rolling land, presenting some of the most exquisite scenery imaginable, and has more than a mile of frontage on Chartiers creek. Every extremity of the property can be reached in five minutes from one or the other of the two railroad stations that will be on the grounds. Six orchards of choice fruit cover part of it, and good water is abundant.

It is laid out in the similitude of a Pleasure Park, with streets and avenues conforming to the natural surface, and lots in size and shape in harmony with their positions and surroundings, thus obviating the necessity of expensive and unsightly grading, and preserving and *forever adding to* the natural beauty and rural character of the place.

The Chartiers Valley has all, and more than, the natural advantages of the East Liberty valley, and will soon rival it in those incident to its rapid settlement by a wealthy and cultivated community.

All who have any intention of becoming the occupants of a rural home, if they can appreciate the value (not in money) of having it in the centre of an ever changing scene of beauty, will suffer an irreparable loss if they do not have a place for their domestic and garden in the "Park," which, before it is one-fourth occupied, will be famous "across the continent" as the

HANDSOMEST SUBURBAN VILLAGE IN AMERICA,

in which property will hereafter command prices now unthought of by the most sanguine. This superlative claim may seem like an ambitious puff, such as are of annoying frequency of late) of an indifferent country property.

But we ask all doubters to see for themselves. It is the universal judgment of all who *have* seen it that this high distinction is possible, and if the purchasers are as they are likely to be, people of taste equal to the appreciation of the rare beauty of this locality and its plan of sub-division, but a short time will be required to realize it.

The Pan Handle Railroad, now under the management of the Pennsylvania Company, is double tracked with steel rail beyond this property, the widening of the "Cork's Run Tunnel" is completed, and in regard to safety of travel, the road is equal to any other leading out of this city, so that there is now no reason why this property, which will be sold for a *quarter* the price asked for equally accessible but less desirable sites in East Liberty region should not prove

A RARE SPECULATION

under ordinary conditions; but when it is understood that the Bank, in its offer to *waive the mortgages* of those who build hou